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WORKS

OF

JOHN HUXHAM, M.D. F.R.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING,

An Eſſay on Fevers.
An Eſſay on the Small-pox.
A Diſſertation on Pleurisies and Peripneumonies.
A Method for preſerving the Health of Seamen.
A Diſſertation on the Malignant Ulcerous Sore Throat.
Obſervations upon Antimony.

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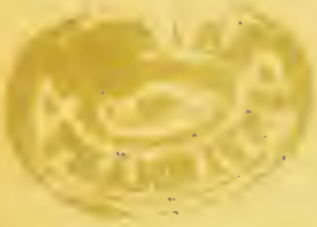

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AN

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ON

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THE

PREFACE.

I HAVE at length finiſhed another Volume of my Obſervations *de Aëre, et Morbis Epidemicis*, (*viz.* from the Beginning of the Year 1738 to the End of the Year 1748) in which I have made Uſe of the ſame Plan, and Annotations, as thoſe taken Notice of in the * former Volume. How very laborious ſuch Works are, he only is capable of knowing, who has himſelf been concerned in them.—Indeed I the more willingly engaged in this Second Volume, both becauſe of the favourable Reception which the firſt met with, and from its being uſeful to myſelf, even whilſt I was carrying it

* I have beſides, in this ſecond Volume, taken Notice in every Month of the Day of the New and Full Moon.—I ſhall here alſo by the Bye obſerve, that the whole Quantity of Rain, which fell in the Year 1737, (Vol. I.) was only 27.364 Dig. Dec. and not, as it is erroneouſly printed, 36.706 Dig. Dec.

into Execution. — For, whilſt I diligently remarked the Changes of the Air and Weather, and alſo the different Diſeaſes enſuing from thence, I was much more capable of diſcovering their true Nature and Origin; ſince, as † *Hippocrates* long ſince obſerved, and which is likewiſe ſufficiently atteſted by Experience, as the Seaſons themſelves are, ſuch alſo are the Conſtitutions of the Diſeaſes. Hence it is, that this divine Ancient is ſo attentive in laying down a diligent Obſervation of the Air and Seaſons, and has moreover given us ſome of the beſt Inſtances in this Caſe, eſpecially in his firſt and third Books of Epidemics.

Another Inducement to this Undertaking was, that Obſervations of this Kind, when regularly made for a long Series of Years, in one and the ſame Place, more certainly diſcover the Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere in that Country, the reigning Diſorders, their Succeſſions, Relations one to another, and even the very Method of Cure, than if there was only an Hiſtory to be given of them for one or two Years. Upon this Account the very celebrated ‡ *Ramazzini* obſerves moſt juſtly, "That "nothing would be more uſeful in Phyſic than "to compare together the ſucceſſive Conſtitu-"tions of the Air, in Order thereby to fix

† In his Book de Humorib. Sect. 7.

‡ Conſtit. Epidemic. urban. 1691, ipſo Initio.

"upon

" upon a right Method of Cure, as often as " the ſame Kind of Seaſons and the ſame Diſ- " orders ſhould return."—The moſt experienced *Hoffman* goes even yet ſomewhat further, when he moſt " earneſtly exhorts all judicious " Phyſicians, and every one of them, who " have any Regard or Concern for the Health " of Mankind, that, in ſetting down the Hiſ- " tories of Diſeaſes, if any epidemic Diſeaſes " reign, to be exceedingly diligent and accu- " rate therein; and that every one may ſet " down the Conſtitution of the preceding as " well as the preſent Seaſons, and the Weather " in his particular Situation, adding alſo the " Motion of the Mercury in the Barometer, " and Degree of Heat in the Thermometer; " and exhibit a full and compleat Hiſtory " thereof, together with the Method and " Event of their Cure *."

Indeed the common Air is of all Things the moſt abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of our Lives, ſince we can ſuſtain the Want of other Things even for ſeveral Hours; whereas we cannot be without this for the ſhorteſt Time. —Whether therefore this be pure, or impure, is doubtleſs a Matter of the utmoſt Importance, and a Phyſician ought to be perfectly acquaint-

* Fred. Hoffman. Medicin. rational. Syſtemat. Edit. Francofurt, 4°, 9 Vol. 1738, Patholog. general. Part. 3. Cap. 7, P. 480, Tom. ii.

ed both with its good and bad Qualities †. By the Word *Air*, I would have underſtood the Earth's Atmoſphere, and not, as it is ſometimes called, the mere Element; which, as it is compounded of very different Kinds of Things, is capable either of being pernicious or ſalutary to us in various Ways. Its different Conſtitutions therefore, as to the Preſervation of Health, as alſo the Prevention of Diſeaſes, are conſtantly to be obſerved.

To illuſtrate this by an Example: — Very dry and cold Weather, accompanied with north-eaſterly or northerly Winds, conſtringes the Habit of the Body, ſtrengthens the Fibres, contracts the ſmaller Veſſels, and braces them up, renders the Humours thicker, accumulates moreover the Globules of the Blood, and greatly compreſſes them, and, in the Words of *Celſus*, "Totum Corpus ſpiſſat, & mobilius "atque expeditius reddit:" For this Reaſon, according to the Opinion of ‡ *Hippocrates*, of all the Winds, the moſt healthy is a northerly. —Should however ſuch a Seaſon as this continue longer, the Solids would become exceedingly braced, and too elaſtic; the Fluids would be too denſe and glutinous, and infi-

† I have ſaid ſeveral Things about this in the Preface to Vol. I, *de Aëre*, &c.

‡ Lib. de Morbo Sacro. Sect. 15, Edit. Vander Linden, Lugdun, Batav. 2 Vol. Oct. 1665.

nitely leſs capable of paſſing the very ſmalleſt Veſſels; ſince this not only produces a Lentor, which is very apt to occaſion Inflammations, but moreover it ſo condenſes the red Globules of Blood, that it is with the greateſt Difficulty that they can be conveyed through the extreme and minute Ramifications of the Arteries, already too much contracted, and at the ſame Time not eaſily changing their globular Form into an oblong, in Order to facilitate their Paſſage: For at this Time the ſmaller Arteries themſelves are conſtringed by the Cold, and very greatly reſiſt any Diſtenſion.—Hence ariſe Obſtructions, Inflammations, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, Anginas, Rheumatiſms, and, in ſhort, whatever Diſorders are occaſioned by a thick, viſcid, and inflamed State of the Blood, forced forward by too great an Impulſe of the Heart and its Arteries: Becauſe the more the Veſſels are contracted by the Cold, and the more they are compreſſed by the Weight of the Atmoſphere; ſo much greater, *cæteris paribus*, is the Velocity with which the contained Humours move; from whence the Friction, and conſequently the Heat, becomes ſo much the greater; which at length very greatly thickens and condenſes the Blood.—All theſe Things are certain and conſtant; ſince whatever Blood is drawn during this Conſtitution of the Air, although it ſhould be from the moſt healthy,

it would be very denſe, and commonly glutinous; much more ſo then where a Fever is joined to it. Nevertheleſs this morbid Lentor is not produced immediately, nor in all Perſons; ſince it ariſes gradually, and after a long Continuance of a dry Seaſon and a northerly Wind; nor does it only ſignify what Sort of Days the preſent may be, but alſo of what Kind the preceding ones were.—Notwithſtanding, to People of a too-relaxed and phlegmatic Conſtitution, this Conſtitution of the Air is ſo far from being pernicious, that it is very beneficial, as it renders them ſtronger and more alert; one Conſtitution being (as our very beſt * Præceptor remarks) better in Summer, and another in Winter.—From hence it is obſervable, alſo, that one Kind of epidemic Fever proves fatal to ſuch Perſons as are ſtrong and robuſt, and at the ſame Time ſpares the weak and delicate; whereas another, generated by a very moiſt and warm Air, makes moſt terrible Havock amongſt them. — Accordingly, from great Alterations in the Atmoſphere, the popular Diſorder is either very greatly changed, or altogether ſtopped; as we often ſee to be the Caſe. To guard however againſt, and even to remove the evil Conſequences of a dry and cold Seaſon, we ſhould freely uſe diluting, emollient, and warm Liquors, as well as a ſoft,

* Hippocrat. Aphoriſm 2. Sect. 3.

relaxing

relaxing Diet; nor ſhould we ever venture to go abroad, whether on Foot or Horſeback, and face theſe northerly Winds, before a Perſon has taken in ſome warm Suppings: But, ſhould any one from thence be ſeized with Shiverings, or be feveriſh, Blood muſt be immediately drawn, more eſpecially if a Pain in the Breaſt or Side ſhould attack him; and this is to be repeated again, ſhould the Fever become heightened.—Indeed this is always certain, that Bleeding is never ſafer, or more advantageous, in acute Diſeaſes, than in a dry and cold Conſtitution of the Air, when the Barometer ſtands high: Nor is this only convenient in pleuritic and peripneumonic Diſorders, but likewiſe in ſeveral others, as in the *Small-pox*, the *Meaſles*, *Rheumatiſms*, *Colic*, &c.—Nay, Bleeding is then very proper in intermitting Fevers themſelves, ſuch as Quotidians and Tertians, at leaſt in the Beginning; ſince, otherwiſe, theſe are eaſily and frequently converted into thoſe, which are continual, ardent, and inflammatory.

On the contrary, a moiſt, warm Κατάστασις of the Atmoſphere relaxes the Fibres too much, enervates the Power of the Veſſels, renders the Blood of too looſe a Texture, too glutinous and inert, and makes the whole Body dull, unſtrung, and languid, and expoſed to long, ſlow, putrid, intermitting Fevers.—Here then a

quite different Regimen and Courſe of Medicine is to be uſed; ſince ſuch are indicated in this Caſe as may brace up the Solids of the Body, preſerve the *Craſis* of the Fluids, and make the Globules of the Blood more compact; auſtere, cold, and generous Kinds of Liquors, a ſtronger, abſorbent, and aſtringent Sort of Diet, the Cold-Bath, and other Things of a ſimilar Nature. — In ſuch Fevers as thoſe, Drawing of Blood, eſpecially if it be largely, is ſo far from doing any Good, that it does a great deal of Hurt; ſince theſe very Fevers are owing to a too great Diminution of the Power of the Heart and Arteries, a too looſe Texture of the Blood, and a Stagnation of the Lymph: Hence the vital Fluid tends to a Στάσις and Corruption; from which ariſe intermittent, ſlow, putrid, malignant Fevers; to the Cure of which, ſtrengthening, and not weakening Medicines are neceſſary. — But very often indeed, whilſt ſuch Kind of Weather laſts, Quotidians and Tertians are apt to degenerate into long, continual, putrid Fevers, and that to the no ſmall Danger of the Sick; who, if they happen to recover from them, generally fall in the Concluſion into a Jaundice or Dropſy. —The ſick Perſons indeed never recover ſooner, or more happily, than in fair, bright Weather, and when the Mercury ſtands high in the Barometer. This I have myſelf conſtantly obſerved,

obſerved, and the very famous *Fred. Hoffman* (long converſant in the Practice of Phyſic) remarked the ſame long ſince; whereas, when a cloudy, rainy, ſoutherly Wind blows, they recover exceeding ſlowly.

Moreover, a cold, humid Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere is likewiſe ſo far from being healthy, that it proves pernicious in ſeveral Reſpects, but chiefly by inſinuating its cold Humours into the human Body, and very conſiderably obſtructing the *Perſpiration* *.—At this Time People muſt put on warm Cloathing, keep good Fires, and, by a proper Regimen in Living, guard (as much as poſſible) againſt the cold Vapours; in ſhort, Perſpiration is by all Means to be promoted, to which Purpoſe frequent Friction of the whole Body by the Fire-Side, conſtant, daily, and even an increaſed Degree of † Exerciſe greatly contributes.—In this Manner are we always to fence againſt the particular Indiſpoſition of the Weather.

What has been already ſaid upon this Subject may more ſtrongly be elucidated from con-

* Even a few paſſing Clouds, in a very warm Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere, do very conſiderably obſtruct the Perſpiration. See Obſervat. accuratiſſ. *Joh. Lining.* M. D. Philoſoph Tranſact. N°. 470.

† How greatly this promotes Perſpiration you may ſee in thoſe very curious Experiments of *George Rye*, Eſq; in his Medicinâ ſtaticâ Hybernicâ, added in the End of the learned Dr. *Rogers*'s Book de Morbis Epidemicis.

ſidering

ſidering of *Endemic* Diſeaſes; for the greater Part of theſe ariſe from the particular Depravation of the Atmoſphere, in whatever Place they are troubleſome: Thus, for Inſtance, ſlow, putrid, intermittent, irregular Fevers, which yield to no Remedies unleſs a Change of Place, or a thorough Change in the Atmoſphere, which, as in that Place it abounds always with humid, noxious Vapours, which deſtroy the Tone of the Fibres, check Perſpiration, and vitiate the Humours, are found to be moſt rife in low, marſhy, ſwampy Situations.—Hence it is, that if any Stranger tarries long in boggy Places, and is expoſed to a thick Air, within a very few Days he certainly falls ſick;—ſince, if the retained Matter of Perſpiration is not ſoon diſcharged, either by Stool or Urine, nor yet through the Pores of the Skin, it preſently produces a greater or leſs Degree of a * Fever; and that becomes ſo much the more heightened, in Proportion as the Quantity of the retained *Perſpirabile* is the greater, and the Quality of it the more acrid †. In Summer, therefore, or in Autumn, when the Humours are by the great Heat rendered much more acrid, an obſtructed *Perſpiration* is exceedingly pernicious.

* Sanctorii Aphoriſm. 11, Lib. 1.

† ——— —— 46, ibid. —— 35, Sect. 2.

On

On the other Hand, thoſe Perſons who inhabit dry, mountainous Places, with a north-eaſt Aſpect, are very much afflicted with inflammatory Fevers, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and † Anginas; which I have frequently obſerved to be very common in higher, cold Situations, facing the North, when any Diſorder, that affected the Breaſt, was very rare in the Valleys. — Nay, I have frequently ſeen a *catarrhal*, *epidemic* Fever, in very cold and mountainous Situations, to aſſume the Nature of a *Pleuro*-peripneumony; whereas, in very low Situations, the ſame has run into a ſlow, or (as it is termed) a *nervous* Fever. — From hence the Reaſon is ſufficiently apparent, why, when there is one and the ſame popular Diſeaſe reigning in different Places, a quite different Method of Cure is to be recommended.

In theſe Caſes, moreover, there is a great deal depending upon the Nature of the Winds, which produce very conſiderable Alterations in the Atmoſphere: Thus a north-eaſterly Wind renders it dry, cold, and heavy; whereas a ſoutherly, moiſt, thin, and warm; by which Means they have a very powerful Effect in making Places either healthy or unhealthy; and the Inhabitants of them are affected in a quite

† See *Ray*'s Travels through the Low Countries, in *Harris*'s Collection of Voyages, Vol. II, Book 2, chap. 3, p. 656.

different

different Manner, according as the Wind is in this Point or the other.—Thoſe Perſons therefore, who cannot bear dry, cold Weather, ought to relax and warm their Bodies with warm Suppings now and then; whereas thoſe who are incommoded by a damp, humid Diſpoſition of the Air ſhould have Recourſe to Aſtringents; always guarding againſt any particular Inclemency of the Weather by Diet, a proper Regimen, and Phyſick.—Nor is this all; ſince every one ſhould defend himſelf (as much as poſſible) againſt noxious Winds, by building their Houſes in ſuch a Manner as to expoſe them the leaſt that may be to unwholeſome Blaſts. —* *M. T. Varro* guarded againſt the Plague, which once raged in *Corſica*, by ſhutting thoſe of his Windows which faced the South, and opening thoſe towards the North.—Indeed the Care of the Ancients, both in building their Houſes and in laying out their Towns, ſo as moſt effectually to ſecure the Health of the Inhabitants, was remarkably great; ſince they were at the Pains to inſpect the very *Viſcera* of the Animals themſelves, which had paſtured in thoſe Places where they intended to build, and by that Means to inveſtigate whether thoſe Places were healthy, or unhealthy. Thus ſollicitous were they for the Welfare of the Inha-

* Varro Lib. 1. Cap. 4, among the Scriptores de Re Ruſticâ, ex Edition. Geſneri, Lipſiæ 1735, 2 Vol. 4to.

bitants,

bitants, by consulting every probable Method for preserving their Health *.—But at present, and in our modern Edifices, far more Attention is paid to Gain and mercantile Advantages, than to the Healthiness of the Situation—Of which it may with the greatest Truth be said, as † *Vitruvius* formerly did of *Mitylene*, "Auster "cum flat, Homines ægrotant, cum Corus, "tussiunt, cum Septentrio, restituuntur in Sani-"tatem, sed in Angiportis & Plateis non pos-"sunt consistere propter Vehementiam Frigo-"ris." Indeed several of our Houses are situated in such swampy, low Bottoms, that they are always productive of Disorders; and, for that Reason, I would recommend to the Possessors of them the celebrated ‡ *Varro*'s Advice, "Ea vendant quot Assibus possint, aut, si ne-"queant, relinquant."

This however by the Bye; if any Person is desirous of seeing more upon the Situation of Places, let him consult the great *Hippocrates*'s Writings *de Aëre, Aquis, & Locis*; and also his second Book *de Diætâ*, in which there are a great Number of Things concerning the Nature of the different Winds, very deserving his Perusal.

However altho' some *epidemic* Fevers owe

* Vitruvius. Edit. Philandri 4to. Lib. 1, Cap. 4.

† ——— —— Id. Lib. Cap. 6.

‡ Varro de Re Rusticâ, Lib. 1, Cap. 12.

their

their Riſe to Contagion, yet the far greater Part of them proceed from an evident Intemperature of the Air; ſince no Cauſe of any reigning Diſorder, that is more probable, can be aſſigned, than the Air itſelf, which is common to all—When an humid, warm Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere has continued for a long Time, ſlow, putrid, malignant Fevers always ſpread themſelves, as the whole School of Phyſicians have obſerved from remoteſt Antiquity, even to the preſent Times; nor do ſuch Diſeaſes ceaſe, unleſs there is a thorough Alteration in the Temperature of the Air; which very often in a very ſhort Time ſuppreſſes even thoſe Diſorders which are contagious.—Nay, a dry, cold Winter often puts a Stop to the Plague itſelf: Whereas it too frequently is very much heightened by a moiſt, warm Air—Indeed, I have myſelf ſeveral Times known putrid, malignant Fevers, which have been both as to the Violence as well as Number greatly aggravated in an hot, cloudy Atmoſphere, of a ſudden almoſt removed by the Blowing of a dry north-eaſterly Wind—Even Tempeſts themſelves very frequently prove ſalutary, by diſſipating the *Miaſmata*; ſtagnant Air, no leſs than ſtagnant Water, being liable to Corruption, and unleſs often put in Motion, becoming putrid.

To this it may alſo be added, that ſome Diſeaſes anſwer to the particular Seaſons of the Year;

Year; thus Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, Anginas, Tertian Fevers are common to the Spring—Quartans, putrid malignant ones, Choleras, Dyſenteries to the Autumn; according as the uſual Conſtitution of the Air at thoſe Seaſons conduces to the Production of the former or latter Diſorders—However ſhould thoſe Seaſons be unfavourable, the Diſeaſes peculiar to them will be very greatly varied; ſo that thoſe, which were uſually met with in Autumn, will be rife in a warm, moiſt Spring; in a cold Autumn again the Spring-Diſeaſes, as Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, &c. will prevail * — Nevertheleſs in general, as to the autumnal Fevers of what Kind ſoever, they are the Humours themſelves of the Body which have then a much greater Tendency to Putreſcence upon the Account of the preceding Heat of the Summer, nor do they admit of ſo plentiful Bleeding—An obſtructed Perſpiration in the Spring from catching Cold, commonly † produces inflammatory Fevers—In the Autumn putrid or malignant.—Nay, if in the autumnal Seaſons any Diarrhœas ſhould rage up and down, they are much more acrid, and bilious, than in the Spring, as has been repeatedly and ſufficiently taken Notice of by Phyſicians—ſince the Heat of the Summer very greatly increaſes the Perſpiration, diſ-

* Hippocrat. Lib. de Humor. Sect. 7.

† Sanct. Aphor. 35. Sect. 2.

ſipates

ſipates the more humid Parts of the Body, heightens the Salts, and animal Oils, from whence there is perceptibly produced a conſiderable Acrimony in the Blood, which goes on ſtill increaſing unto the Autumn, unleſs it is daily corrected by proper diluting, demulcent Liquors. But attend however to the † *Coan* Oracle, the Interpreter of Nature, as to this Subject:— " Omnium Generum Morbi profectò " omnibus Temporibus fiunt, quidam verò in " quibuſdam magis gignuntur, & exacerban- " tur, Aphor. 19° Sect. 3——Qualia Tempora " (Ὧραι) tales Morborum Conſtitutiones— " Tempora tempeſtiva, & bene ordinata, " Morbos regulares (εὐ-αθέας) & judicatu fa- " ciles faciunt. Lib. de Humorib. Sect. 7, et " Aphoriſm. 8. Sect. 3.——Atqui, prout va- " riaverit Tempus, ſimiles, aut diſſimiles " erunt Morbi, qui in hoc oriuntur. Lib. 1, " de Humor. Sect. 7 —* Converſiones Tem- " porum (Anni) maximè pariunt Morbos, & " in ipſis Temporibus, magnæ Mutationes, " Frigoris putà, aut Caloris; & ſic de cæte- " ris, Aphoriſm. 1, Sect. 3, Lib. de Humor. 8.

† I have generally cited *Linden*'s Edition of *Hippocrates*, not becauſe I approve of this, (ſince in Reality I greatly prefer the *Foeſian* to it) but becauſe he has divided the Text of *Hippocrates* into different Sections, by Means of which the Paſſages cited are more eaſily found.

* Αἱ Μεταβολαὶ τῶν Ὡρέων.

" ——Con-

" ——Conſtitutiones Hominum aliæ ad Æſ-
" tatem, aliæ ad Hyemem, bene aut malè ſe
" habent, Morbi porrò ad Tempora, Apho-
" riſm. 2. 3, Sect. 3, Lib. de Humor. Sect. 8.
" ——In anno autem aliquando Hyems max-
" imè prævalet, aliquando Ver, modò Æſtas
" modò Autumnus, Lib. de Natur. Homin.
" Sect. 16—Hyeme Pituita in Homine auge-
" tur, ibid. Sect. 12—Vere Pituita magis do-
" minatur, at Sanguis increſcit, ibid. Sect. 13
" —Æſtate Sanguis adhuc viget, ſed & Bilis
" exaltatur; per Æſtatem etiam, ac Autum-
" num, Bile Corpus abundat; Autumno au-
" tem atra plurima eſt, & fortiſſima, Sanguis
" vero parciſſimus, ibid. Sect. 14."

Whatever Diſeaſes become more aggravated in the Winter, intirely ceaſe in the Summer; ſo likewiſe the Summer's Diſeaſes diſappear in Winter. Lib. 3. Epidemic. Sect. 3, & de Natura Homin. Sect. 17—Should however a very cold Spring ſucceed a very long Winter, ſuch Diſorders are then apt to prevail, as are common in the Winter, Coughs, Peripneumonies, Anginas:—Beſides ſhould the Spring-Weather be like the Weather in Autumn, it produces the Jaundice, altho' this is properly an autumnal Diſeaſe, Lib. de Humor. Sect. 7.—If again this, or that Conſtitution of the Seaſons ſhould continue longer than common; the Diſorders peculiar to it will not only laſt longer; but al-

ſo be more violent in Proportion, as that particular Seaſon prevails more, and laſts longer; nay, they will become exceedingly rife, and obſtinate for a very conſiderable Length of Time, Aphor. 7, Sect. 3, Lib. de Humor. Sect. 9.—According to the Conſtitution of the Seaſons alſo, the Droughts (Αὐχμοὶ) are more healthy, and leſs fatal, than the Rains, Aphor. 15, Sect. 3 — Altho' in very great Droughts, acute Fevers are more common, ibid. Aphor. 7 —But in very rainy, tedious, putrid, Fevers, Fluxes, Squinzies, Apoplexies, ibid. Aphor. 16 —* Southerly Winds produce the Head-Ach, relax the Body, and render it humid, languid, and ſluggiſh — A north-eaſt Wind occaſions Coughs, Inflammations of the Fauces, Coſtiveneſs, Shiverings, Pains of the Side, and Breaſt; but at the ſame Time, it braces up the Body, ſtrengthens it, and renders it more active, and gives it a good Complexion, ibid. Aph. 5, 17 —and Lib. de Hum. Sect. 8. For of all the Winds the north-eaſterly is the drieſt, and for that Reaſon the moſt healthy: A ſoutherly is in all Reſpects quite the contrary, Lib. de Morbo ſacro, Sect. 15.—If the Winter proves moderate neither too mild, or too cold, and

* Νότος καχηβαχικὸς, and therefore *Horace* very juſtly calls it *Plumbeus*:

" ——— Perdit, nec Plumbeus Auſter."
Horat. Lib. 2. Sat. 6.

ſeaſonable

ſeaſonable Rains fall both in the Spring, and Summer, it muſt neceſſarily be, that ſuch a Year muſt be the moſt ſalubrious, Lib. de Aëre, Aquis & Locis, Sect. 25—Should the Winter nevertheleſs prove dry with a north-eaſterly Wind; but the Spring rainy with ſoutherly Winds, the Summer will abound in Fevers; ſince it is impoſſible but that by the Acceſſion of the Heat, very acute Fevers ſhould attack Numbers, eſpecially the Phlegmatic; whilſt Dyſenteries do the ſame by the female Sex, and Men of a moiſter Conſtitution, ibid. — If however Rains, and cold * north-eaſterly Winds ſhould ſet in about the Riſing of the Dog-Star, there is Hopes of the Removal of theſe Diſorders, and an healthy Autumn, ibid. Sect. 26 —If at any Time a rainy Summer with ſoutherly Winds ſhould be ſucceeded by ſuch an Autumn, the Winter will prove very unhealthy—whereas a rainy Autumn accompanied with ſoutherly Winds, ſucceeding a dry Summer with north-eaſterly Winds, occaſions Head-Achs, † Inflammations of the Brain, Heavineſſes, Hoarſeneſſes, Coughs, and even Conſumptions, ibid. Sect. 28 — If the Autumn is dry with north-eaſterly Winds; nor any Rains fall either in the Dog-Days, nor yet during *September*, it is of great Advantage to

* Καὶ χειμὼν, καὶ οἱ Ἐτησίοι.

† Σφακέλους τοῦ Ἐγκεφάλου.

the Phlegmatic, and Perſons full of Humours, as well as Women: Whereas to thoſe, who are bilious, it is very pernicious, ſince it diſſipates the moſt humid Parts of the Body; and leaves behind the groſſer, and more acrimonious, ibid. Sect. 29—Upon this Account a Phyſician ſhould treat Diſeaſes in ſuch a Manner, as always to pay a proper Regard as well to the different Changes of the Weather, as the various Conſtitutions of his Patients, curing Contraries by Contraries; and therefore ought to brace up, when there is too great a Relaxation, and to relax, where there is a too great Bracing up, Lib. de Natur. Hominis, Sect. 17, 18. Nor has the divine old Man indeed only moſt excellently deſcribed the different Diſeaſes ariſing from the different Conſtitutions of the Weather; but he has alſo moreover given us the very beſt Method as to the Regimen, and Medicines to be made Uſe of, alſo to prevent them, particularly in Lib. *de ſalubri Victûs Ratione*, and alſo in the Beginning of Lib. 3, *de Diæta*. But as to this,

" Jam nunc perſcribere longum eſt."

I have extracted thoſe few Paſſages from the Writings of *Hippocrates* here and there, and have perhaps tranſlated them not quite ſo literally; but in ſuch a Manner however as (if I am not very much miſtaken,) delivers faithfully

faithfully the true Senſe of the Author—But ye young Novices in Phyſic approach nearer to the Fountain-Head, and drink freely, and you will from thence perceive, how ſagacious, and diligent the Ancients were—You will ſee, that thoſe Obſervations made formerly were not leſs ingenious, than the preſent *Rationale* of Phyſic, as *Caius Pliny* formerly very juſtly affirmed of them in his Hiſtor. Natural. Lib. 18, c. 29. Should it be objected notwithſtanding, that the Obſervations of *Hippocrates*, and his School being made in *Greece* have no Relation to ourſelves; I would have ſuch a one know, that the Nature of Mankind is every-where the ſame. Thus the Solids of the human Body are always braced up by a dry Cold, and the Fluids condenſed; whilſt a moiſt warm Atmoſphere relaxes both—A damp, cold Seaſon always obſtructs Perſpiration—a warm Serenity always promotes it—ſo that very great Alterations in the Weather in Relation to Cold, Drought, or Dampneſs equally produce in all Parts of the World very great Effects. Nor indeed upon the entering into a diligent Compariſon, do the Obſervations of *Hippocrates* ſeem to differ much from thoſe made a few Years ſince, and in Places far, very far diſtant from *Greece* even amongſt us,—

"Et penitus toto Diviſos orbe Britannos."

This however is an Objection, which the very celebrated *Wintringham* has moſt thoroughly refuted in his Preface to his *Commentarium Noſologicum:* —I can alſo myſelf add this, that altho' the Country in *Greece* enjoys a milder Atmoſphere, than our Iſland does; yet is it frequently ſubject to very conſiderable Alterations in the Conſtitution of the Air; nay in thoſe very Conſtitutions of it deſcribed by *Hippocrates*, we now and then in our Reading meet with, Ὑδατὰ πολλὰ, Αὐχμοὶ, Χειμῶνες μεγάλοι, Χιόνες μεγάλαι, Οὐρανὸς λαιλαπώδης, ἐπινέφελος, &c. beſides which we alſo meet with up and down in *Hippocrates* popular Fevers of the very ſame Kind with thoſe, that ſometimes infeſt *Great Britain*—For an *epidemic* Fever is only the Effect of a morbific Cauſe, which Cauſe generally proceeds from ſome particular Conſtitution of the Air; by which Means a north-eaſterly Wind produces one Kind of Fever, a ſoutherly another in whatſoever Place indeed, that the former, or latter blows any Length of Time.

In the following as well as the preceding Hiſtory of *epidemic* Diſeaſes, I have not only laid down thoſe Fevers, which reigned amongſt the People in common; but alſo thoſe other Diſorders, which were here, and there intermixed with them, and that for this Intention, that from hence the Nature of each particular Diſeaſe

Diſeaſe might be the more fully apparent: Herein following the Steps of my Great Maſter, who in his Deſcription of the Air's Conſtitution, and Diſeaſes, obſerved this very Method—ſince it very frequently happens, that whilſt Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies are rife in a cold, dry Seaſon; Numbers are at the ſame Time ſeized with *Anginas*, *Ophthalmies*, *Rheumatiſms*, and violent Pains in the Inteſtines, as ariſing no leſs from an inflamed, and viſcid State of the Blood, than even Pleuriſies and equally requiring letting Blood; altho' at other Times, they are more eaſily carried off by Purgatives—Suppoſe for Inſtance the Small-pox, or the Meaſles to be alſo common in ſuch a Seaſon, I ſhould, *cæteris paribus*, adviſe Bleeding much more freely in theſe Diſorders, than when ſuch a cold Temperature of the Atmoſphere did not prevail; nor was there conſequently ſo viſcid a Diſpoſition in the Blood—If we know indeed what particular *Craſis* of the Blood, this, or that Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere will produce, we can from thence eaſily conjecture, what will be the Maladies of the Body, and what Remedies are neceſſary in them; ſince Diſeaſes, according to the Obſervation of † *Hippocrates*, do not attack People all at once; but are gradually forming, altho'

† Lib. 1, de Diæta, Sect. 3.

they break out of a ſudden ;—For Example, Men of robuſt Conſtitutions and habituated to a great Share of Exerciſe have their Blood naturally thick, and ſizy, and theſe upon the Setting in of a dry, north-eaſterly Seaſon have their Fibres ſtill more, and more braced up, and the Fluids are ſo much condenſed, and thickened ; that at length their whole Maſs of Blood becomes a mere Glue. Under theſe Circumſtances an inflammatory Lentor occaſioned by catching Cold, by too great Labour, by Intemperance, or indeed from any Irregularity in Life was eaſily occaſioned ; which at one Time affecting the Lungs cauſed a Peripneumony, at another Time invading the Pleura, a Pleuriſy, at another the Inteſtines, produced a colical Inflammation.

Thus you ſee, friendly Reader, how greatly Meteorological Obſervations tend to the Prevention, as well as the Cure of Diſeaſes—Enjoy therefore thoſe for the preſent, and at length publiſh better. — " Quatenùs nobis denegatur, " diu, vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos " vixiſſe teſtamur †."

† Plin. Epiſt. Lib. 4, Epiſt. 7.

Exortus E Æquinoctialis
Subsolanus
Ἀπηλιώτης
NE
SE
Aquilo
Boreas
Decumanus
Vulturnus
Septentrio N
Auster S
Cardo
Cardo
Caurus & Corus
Ἀργέστης
Limes
Libs
Africus
NW
SW
Favonius
Ζεφυρος
Occasus W Æquinoctialis

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

AIR

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

PART II.

From the Year 1738 to 1748 inclusive.

TRANSLATED

From the LATIN Original.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1738.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

IN the Beginning of this Year the whole Heavens were covered over with Clouds, which ſhed almoſt perpetual Showers with intervening Storms. Thus began the Month; for afterwards we had leſs Rain. The Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere however continued very denſe, and humid, which kept the Barometer very high, a Thing which very frequently happens in a very foggy † Atmoſphere by the joint Preſſure of the Air, and Vapours.

† See the Month of *January* 1728 Vol. I.

Little

Little Froſt, nor the uſual Cold in this Month — The Wind generally unſettled, and ſometimes a dead Calm.

Rain $\frac{''}{1.}$ $\frac{''}{2.}$ $\frac{'}{3.}$ 4. 5. $\frac{'}{6.}$ $\frac{'}{7.}$ 8. $\frac{'''}{9.}$ 10.—12. $\frac{'}{13.}$ $\frac{'}{16.}$ $\frac{''}{21.}$ 22. 23. 30. = 2.974.

Dig. Dec.

A tempeſtuous Night the 2d, W. S. W. 4_x: A Storm the 5th, p. m. S. W. 4. Lightning, Thunder, and a moſt violent Whirlwind the 6th, at Six o'Clock, p. m.—A Storm 7 p. m. S. W. 4. A terrible Storm the 9th, p. m. and almoſt all Night, S. W. 4_x. Snow with Hail the 11th. Froſt 14, 15, N. N. W. 1. A great *A. B.* the 14th, at Ten p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿	17. 30.5.	N. 1.	Mean Alt.
Leaſt ———	9. 29.0.	S. W. 4_x.	29.9$\frac{29}{29}$.
Coldeſt Day	15. 66.	N. N. W. 1.	Mean Height Ther.
Warmeſt	23. 48.	a Calm.	54 $\frac{7}{29}$.

A *catarrhal* Fever, and the Rheumatiſm up and down; ſome Pleuriſies; but the † *baſtard* Peripneumony much more common: Coughs in Abundance, and Numbers were afflicted with a ſevere Gout. A ſlow *nervous* Fever prevailed much, which appeared to come to a favourable Criſis by the breaking out ſometimes of red, angry Puſtules on the ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth Day; but more eſpecially ſo, if

† Conſult what I have ſaid concerning the *baſtard* Peripneumony in my *Eſſay on Fevers*, p. 222.

the

the Urine threw down a thick Sediment. Indeed there are but little Hopes to be formed from an Eruption of Puſtules; whilſt the Urine continues crude, and limpid—Even in the Small-pox, and Meaſles, this is a very bad Omen: Nor indeed is any Kind of Sweat to be accounted ſalutary; ſo long as the Urine continues thus limpid.

FEBRUARY.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 23d.

The Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere remained exceeding moiſt unto the 5th of *February*, when upon the Setting in of a ſmart Froſt, the north-eaſt Wind diſpelled the Vapours. From the 16th, the Wind was generally weſterly, and Things took a quite different Aſpect.

Rain 8. 16. 17. 18. 20. 22. 24. 26. 27.
Dig. Dec.
= 0.928.

Snow upon the high Hills the 14th, but none here.

Greateſt Height of ☿	6. 30.4. E. N. E. 1.	} Mean Height	
Leaſt ——	18. 29.0. S. W. W. 3.	}	29.8$\frac{4}{28}$.
Coldeſt Day —	13. 75. N. E. 1x.	} Mean Height	
Warmeſt ——	1. 49. N. W. b W. 1.	}	58$\frac{3}{28}$.

Coughs and Anginas very common among the Horſes, by which Numbers of them were ſuffocated—A Pleuriſy, or a Peripneumony, which

which however was moſtly of a ſpurious Kind, ſeized ſeveral; Coughs in Plenty. Altho' the Seaſon was not unhealthy, yet very many Perſons dwindled away in a pulmonary Conſumption occaſioned by a †*catarrhal* Fever improperly treated, which was exceedingly rife here in the latter End of *November*, and *December*. Such as were aſthmatic, were troubled with dry tickling Coughs, and in whoſe Lungs ſmall Tubercles had for ſome Time been formed, (which by their obſtructing the Circulation of the Blood and by that Means being eaſily inflamed, and at length degenerating into Ulcers,) were in the utmoſt Danger: For by ſhutting up a Paſſage to the Blood in theſe obſtructed Parts, too large a Quantity of it deluged in upon the other Parts of the Lungs, which in the Conſequence produced an *Hæmoptoë*, an Inflammation, or a conſumptive Diſtillation upon the Cavities of the Bronchia.

However all pulmonary Conſumptions do not ariſe from Ulcers (ſince this is a Cauſe more rare, than is imagined,) ſince Numbers every Day for a very conſiderable Length of Time cough up large Quantities of a ſalt, ſweet, and even of a quite inſipid Mucus, which has neither any Fœtidneſs, or Purulence in it, owing to a too great Relaxation of the Glands

† Poſt nimias Deſtillationes Tabes. *Celſ.* Lib. 2, c. 7.

and

and the Ducts of the *Aſpera Arteria.* This however, altho' it often protracted the Sick for a long Time was not leſs fatal, than if they had brought up mere Pus. Of the ſame Tendency is ſometimes a too great Diſcharge of the vital Fluid to ſuch, as are troubled with a *Diabetes*; as well as thoſe, who dwindling away in a *Diarrhœa* appear upon Diſſection, not to have the very ſmalleſt Ulcer. I lately diſſected a little Boy of three Years old, whoſe Inteſtines I found very white, exceeding thin and cleanſed, as if with the niceſt Art, but not in the leaſt ulcerated.

This is an Evil, which is heightened by a Perſon's catching the ſlighteſt Cold; for the ſmall Pores of the Skin being by theſe Means ſhut up, there is the greateſt Influx upon the Lungs; juſt as we very frequently ſee the retained *Perſpirabile* ſtreaming down the Noſtrils. On the Contrary, People oftentimes labour under a dry Cough, and a Difficulty of Breathing, the ſmaller Glands of the Lungs being ſo very much obſtructed, and indurated, that they are at length almoſt transformed into the Hardneſs of † Stone; whilſt the Bronchia from

† I not long ſince met with a conſumptive young Gentleman, who coughed up ſmall, rough Stones, which lacerating the Trachea, occaſioned his ſpitting up a good deal of Blood.

a too

a too great Dryneſs and a Deficiency of the natural Mucus, become quite rigid. Who but muſt ſee how different Treatment thoſe two Maladies require, and yet in the common Practice of Phyſick, a ſufficient Diſtinction is not always made between them? Numbers indeed in every Cough, whether dry, or humid apply their *oily*, *emollient*, *ſweet* Linctuſſes. Theſe indeed in the firſt of theſe Caſes, eſpecially if ſome expectorating Medicines be added to them, may be very proper: Whereas in the latter, where a ſerous Colluvies deluges the Lungs, it is quite the Reverſe: ſince theſe relax too much, occaſion a Lentor in the Humours, and check Perſpiration, and from hence the very original Diſeaſe is conſiderably augmented. This brings on Inappetency moreover, and Indigeſtion, and at laſt a colliquative *Diarrhœa*. In this Caſe, the righteſt Method to be uſed, is to have Recourſe to mild ‡ Sudorifics, Bliſters between the Scapulæ, and now and then gentle Cathartics, frequently ſubjoining alſo Anodynes, eſpecially if the Flux be very thin, and irritating; ſince theſe Medicines ſoften, and thicken it in ſuch a Manner; that it is much more eaſily diſcharged by Spittle. Moreover in this Kind of Diſorders, a Decoction of *Peruvian* Bark with *Guiacum* Wood, and Styrax,

‡ See *Bennet*'s Theatr. Tabidor. Sect. 28, 30, &c.

which in the other Caſe would be very pernicious are very beneficial; nor are drying, proper Fumigations unſerviceable, which in all Diſtillations have a very great Effect.

When the ſmall Glands of the *Bronchia*, and *Trachea* are obſtructed, and there is not a ſufficient Secretion of oily Mucus to lubricate their Membranes, as often happens, and the muſcular Fibrillæ of the ‖ Arteria Aſpera, and the Bronchia are rigid, and too much braced up; there a ſoft, emollient, warm Drink and the Vapour of it being frequently taken in does (with the Addition of oily and relaxing Medicines now and then) prove of great Advantage.

MARCH.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

A north-eaſterly Wind uſhered in this Month: But a moiſt ſouth-weſt ſoon ſucceeded. From the 10th to the 16th the north-eaſt Wind produced a dry, and colder Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere; from that Time we had moſtly a ſouth-weſterly Wind with frequent Rain.

Rain 5. 8. 9. 11. 17. 18. 19 — 22. 23. 24. 28. 29. 30.——Hail 1. = 1.730.

Dig. Dec.

‖ Andr. Laurent. Hiſtor. Anatomic. Lib. 9, c. 14, alſo Jo. Bapt. Morgagni Adverſar. Anatom. Sect. 15.

A ſlight

A ſlight Storm the 8th, p. m. S. S. W. 4_x.—
A terrible Storm the 19th in the Morn. S. 4^x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 31. 30.1. N. N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 08. 28.8. } 29.5 $\frac{24}{30}$.
Coldeſt Day 16. 62. N. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 54 $\frac{6}{30}$.
Warmeſt 22. 46. S. S. W. 2. }

Numerous Ophthalmies—Several Coughs, and thoſe very violent, which carried off a great many; but thoſe more particularly, who had been for ſeveral Years aſthmatical, or who labouring under the pernicious Conſequences of the epidemic Fever in the Winter, had an Obſtruction of the Lungs, and Oppreſſion of the Breaſt, and from hence ſoon died conſumptive.

Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies common; and frequently both the Sides, and Lungs were violently affected. They term that Diſeaſe a † *Pleuro-Peripneumony*, in which at the ſame Time, that there is a violent Pain in the Side, there is alſo a ſevere Cough, and Load upon the Breaſt, and this is ſtill more apparent, if bloody Spittle is at the ſame Time pumped up.

Indeed a free Expectoration of concocted looſe Matter, but very ſlightly tinged with Blood, gives an happy Termination to the Diſorder; frequently however either a very thin and acrid Colluvies is diſcharged; or all the Efforts of Nature prove vain, by Means

† See my *Eſſay on Fevers*, Chap. II, of the Peripneumony, Page 199.

of a very thin unconcocted Humour's eluding the Energy of the Lungs; ſince, when there is nothing expectorated, or elſe nothing but crude, frothy Matter, it is a moſt fatal * Sign.

Now alſo in theſe pulmonary Maladies there is oftentimes an Eruption of large, angry, and ſometimes very painful Puſtules about the Breaſt, Shoulders, and Neck, generally about the fifth or ſeventh Day, ſome of which diſcharge a large Quantity of very ſharp *Ichor* †: This is moſt commonly a very happy Criſis to the Sick. — Indeed, in all Diſeaſes, diligent Obſervation is to be made, which Way Nature points: Thus, when ſhe produces Puſtules or Boils in the Shoulders, or Legs, we ſhould endeavour by the very ſame Methods by our Art to alleviate the Diſeaſe, as by the Application of *Epiſpaſtics*, Scarifications, &c. In like Manner, in every Effort of Nature, whether thro' the Pores of the Skin, by Stool, or Urine, or by a copious Expectoration, the Phyſician is to be particularly careful to apply proper and concurring Remedies.

APRIL.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 23d.

Both the Wind and the Weather were very changeable this Month, ſeveral Showers falling,

* See my *Eſſay on Fevers*, &c. Page 199.

† Φλύκταιναι, *Hippocrat.*

as uſual: Towards the End of it, however, the Wind was moſtly eaſterly, and very cold.

Rain 1. 4—6. 11. 12. 14. 15. 19. 21. 22, 23. 24. 25. = 1.110.——Ice 20. 24. E.N.E. 1.

Dig. Dec.

A ſmall *A. B.* the 5th, at Ten p. m.—10. W.N.W. 2.

Greateſt Height of } 17, 30.2, E.bN. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 23, 28.8, W.S.W. 2. } 29.6 1/30.

Coldeſt Day 20, 56, E.N.E. 1.
Warmeſt 13, 40, S. W. 2. } Mean Height 47 1/2.

Numbers are afflicted with Ophthalmies; Numerous Coughs: Several running into Conſumptions, from a ſharp Cough attended with an hectic Fever, were carried off. Indeed it is always the Caſe, that aſthmatical People, and thoſe touched in their Lungs, are greatly injured whenever an *epidemic* Cough rages, a new Evil being then added to an old Diſeaſe.

Such as are conſumptive are always very much endangered upon the Coming-on of the Summer; becauſe, from the daily-increaſing Heat of the Seaſon, the Blood is expanded, and by that Means has a more difficult Circulation thro' the obſtructed Lungs; and from hence the hectic Fever and the colliquative Sweats are increaſed. Such Kind of Patients therefore I adviſe to haſten into the Country, where a purer Air, and a cooler, an eaſy, and

regular Diet, and perhaps the Drawing of a little Blood, if there ſhould be too great an Ebullition in it, may check the too rapid Progreſs of the Diſeaſe.

M A Y.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 22d.

A continued ſoutherly Wind almoſt to the 20th of this Month ſunk the Quickſilver in the Barometer, and rendered the Atmoſphere denſe and moiſt. For three Days after, a north-eaſterly Wind, and then a weſterly.

Rain 3. 4. 6. 9. 10. 12. 13. 14. 15. 17. 18. 20. 22 — 24. 26. 27. 30. = Dig. Dec. 1.544.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 21, 29.8, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 5, 29.0, S. S. W. 1. } 29.4

Coldeſt Day 2, 54, S. S. E. 2ˣ. }
Warmeſt 21, 30, a Calm, p. m. } Mean Height $38\frac{8}{29}$.

Coughs, Heavineſs in the Head, and humid Ophthalmies, common. Some were ſeized with Apoplexies, ſome with Palſies; and ſeveral with Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies, eſpecially in the Beginning of the Month. Intermitting Fevers here and there.—

J U N E.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 20th.

For the whole Month of *June* the Wind was weſterly, veering ſometimes to the South, ſome-

times to the North. This occaſioned much Cold and Rain. The Atmoſphere in the mean Time was very heavy and moiſt.

Rain 2. 4. 7. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 20. 22—24.——Violent Hail 12. 13. = 2.398.

Dig. Dec.

The Wind * *Circius* very turbulent the 1ſt, p. m.—A Storm the 14th, in the Beginning of the Night, S. W. 4_x.—The 20th in the Morn S. W. b S. 4.—Lightning the 11th at Night.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 29.9, N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 16, 28.9, S. W. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$.
Coldeſt Day 18, 42, W. N. W. 1^x. } Mean Height
Warmeſt 30, 24, a Calm, p. m. } $34\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$.

Several, and moſt obſtinate Coughs; alſo ſeveral Peripneumonies, both of the true and baſtard Kind. Frequent, and ſometimes very violent Attacks of the Apoplexy.

Such Perſons as have large Heads, and ſhort Necks, and have a great deal of Blood, very eaſily fall into Apoplexies, from whatever Cauſe produces a too great Rarefaction of the Humours.—Theſe People therefore ſhould, in the foregoing Spring, and on the Coming-on of the hot Weather, guard againſt their Diſeaſe, by letting Blood, and by uſing a light and ſparing Diet; eſpecially if a Giddineſs or Pain in the Head, a Tinkling in their Ears, or

* About this Wind, ſee Vol. I, Page 5.

falſe

falſe and inſtantaneous Flaſhes of Light, ſhould attend them; ſince, if theſe Things are not early guarded againſt, they are generally the certain Forerunners of a ſudden Death.

JULY.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 19th.

There was now a very great Alteration in the Atmoſphere; ſince this Month was both dry and very warm, the Wind blowing moſtly eaſterly or northerly, which raiſed the Barometer and diſſipated the Vapours.

Rain 11. 12. 14. 19. 20. 21. 23. 28. = 0.590. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 20th, early in the Morning.—Very warm Days the 4th and 17th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 3, 29.8, E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 19, 29.2, S. W. 2. } 29,6 5/28.

Coldeſt Day 31, 33, N. 1. } Mean Height 24 4/13.
Warmeſt 4, 17, a Calm. }

Violent Diſorders in the Head ſtill up and down, and very many Coughs: The bilious Colic common, and very profuſe Sweats debilitated almoſt every body. Several Women had now a very profuſe Diſcharge of the Menſes, which rendered them exceeding weak and languid. Was this owing to a Solution of the Blood, or only to its Rarefaction?

AUGUST.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 18th.

We had now a Return again of a rainy Season, which, being for the Time of Year very cold, occasioned a very bad Harvest. Now and then we had a north-westerly Wind, oftentimes a south-westerly; — sometimes a south-easterly, sometimes a north-easterly.

Rain 3. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10. 12. 14. 17 — 22. 23. 24. 25. 27. 28. = Dig. Dec. 2.210. —— Hail the 10th.

A slight Storm with Lightning the 7th at Night, S. b W. 4x.

Greatest Height of ☿ 29, 29.9, N. 1. } Mean Height
Least —— 8, 29.2, S.W. b S. 3. } 29.6. 4/30.

Coldest Day 27, 39, N. N. E. 1x. } Mean Height 32 6/30.
Warmest 9, 27, S. W. b W. 2. }

The Cholera, and Colics, here and there; —Squinzies, and putrid Fevers, not a few. The Small-pox, which were brought hither by the unhappy, exiled *Saltzburghers*, were now rife.

The Small-pox are with the justest Reason placed by Physicians in the Rank of the most contagious Diseases; since one little Child only being seized with them, very often communicates the Infection on all Sides, far and near: However, unless there is such a Constitution of

of the Atmoſphere, as nouriſhes the Contagion, concurring at the ſame Time, the Diſeaſe is frequently confined to one or two Houſes, and is extinguiſhed in its very Infancy. — This is alſo ſometimes obſerved to be the Caſe even in the * Plague, which a very cold Winter puts a Stop to.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 16th.

Conſtant Rain almoſt to the Middle of *September*, the Wind being now and then ſouth-eaſterly, ſometimes ſouth-weſterly. However from the 18th the Wind continued eaſterly or northerly.

Rain 1. 3. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 14. 16. 18. 27. 28. = 2.912.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 10th, p. m. S. W. b W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 30.0, E. b. N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 10, 29.3. } 29.6 $\frac{20}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 29, 48, E. N. E. 1. }
Warmeſt 1, 32, S. W. 3x. } Mean Height 39 $\frac{22}{29}$.

The Small-pox very rife, the Meaſles and Gripings in the Bowels common. A catarrhal Fever infeſted Children; but this Month was far from being ſickly.

* See *Hodges* on the Plague, in the Beginning.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 16th.
New Moon the 31ſt.

Both in the Beginning and the Concluſion of this Month we had an eaſterly Wind; in the intermediate Time it was very various. A boiſterous ſoutherly Wind blowing frequently occaſioned the Falling of the Barometer, and was attended with Rain; however, from the 23d, we had none at all.

Rain 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 12. 15. 18. 20. 22. 23. = 3·330. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 13th, W.S.W. 4_x.—The 20th, p. m. and alſo the following Night, S. 4.—An exceeding great Storm the 23d at Night S. 4^x. —Very great Hoar-Froſts the 16th and 17th.—*A.B.* the 21ſt, H. 10. N.W. b N. 1.—24th, H. 9, W. N. W. 1.—25th, N. N. W. 1.—27th, H. 9, W. b N. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 16, 30.4, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 6, 28.7, S.W. b S. 3^x. } 29.4 $\frac{24}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 22, 55, N. N. W 1. } Mean Height 45 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmeſt 5, 40, S. W. b W. 2^x. }

The Small-pox and Meaſles up and down; Ophthalmies, Rheumatiſms, and Colics frequent; ſlow nervous Fevers here and there.

NOVEM-

NOVEMBER.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 30th.

Very little Rain fell before the 17th, whilſt the Wind was eaſterly, or north-eaſterly, the Barometer riſing. Afterwards came on a dark, ſoutherly Wind, and much Rain. This rendered the Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere, which before was ſufficiently dry and rare, exceedingly humid.

Rain 8. 17. 18. 19. 20. 23. 24. 25. 26. 29. 30. —— Violent Hail the 27th, early in the Morning. Dig. Dec. = 1.874.

A Storm the 19th, from Day-break to late in the Evening, S. W. 4. — The 20th, p. m. W. S. W. 4_x. — A violent one the 25th, p. m. S. 4^x.—A very great Halo about the Moon the 10th. — The 11th, in the Beginning of the Night, E. S. E. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 9, 30.3, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 25, 28.8, S. 4^x. } 29.7 $\frac{23}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 9, 66, a ſevere Froſt. } Mean Height 53 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmeſt 20, 47, S. W. 3^x.

Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and Ophthalmies very common, eſpecially in the Beginning of this Month. Several were ſeized with Rheumatiſms, and ſome with a ſlow Fever. Coughs,

Squinzies,

Squinzies, Rheums, and Head-achs everywhere. Small-pox ſtill; the Meaſles epidemic.

DECEMBER.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

In the Beginning of this Month the Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere was warm and humid, a rainy, ſouth-weſterly Wind blowing almoſt conſtantly. From the 11th to the 24th the Wind was north-eaſt, which raiſed the Barometer to an amazing Height, and occaſioned a cold and ſomewhat drier Atmoſphere. Afterwards the Wind was changeable, cold, and rainy.

Rain $\frac{\prime}{1.}$ 2. 3—5. $\frac{\prime}{6.}$ 7—9. 12. $\frac{''}{20.}$ $\frac{'''}{25.}$ 26—30. $\frac{''}{31.}$ —— Hail, with Thunder and Lightning, the 7th. —— Snow the 21ſt in the Night. $\overset{\text{Dig. Dec.}}{=}$ 2.404.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.7, N.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 3, 29.1, S.W. 2. } 29.8 $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{1}$.

Coldeſt Day 24, 72, E.N.E. a ſevere Froſt. } Mean Height
Warmeſt 2, 47, W.S.W. 2. } 57 $\frac{17}{31}$.

* Ophthalmies, Rheumatiſms, and the Meaſles ſtill very rife. The Small-pox up and

* Fred. Hoffman. in his Medicin. rational. Tom. 4. Part. 1. Cap. de Inflam. Oculor. obſerves, that, in a cold, moiſt Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere, Ophthalmies, of a long Continuance, are very common.

down;

down; and ſeveral were ſeized with Giddineſs in their Heads. Squinzies, pleuritic and peripneumonic Fevers very common; not a few ſlow nervous ones. The greater Part however were acute, ariſing from a ſharp, inflammatory Viſcidity in the Blood, which, being tranſlated to different Parts of the Body, produced different Diſeaſes, ſuppoſe a Peripneumony, a Squinzy, an Ophthalmy, &c. according as the obſtructing Lentor affected this Part, or another. Hence it is no Wonder that we ſee an Ophthalmy changed ſometimes into a Squinzy, and a Squinzy into a Peripneumony. — Τῶν Ὀδυνέων ἢ ἐν πλευρῇσι, ἢ ἐν στήθεσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖσιν ἄλλοισιν μέρεσιν ἢν μέγα διαφέρωσι, καταμαθητέον. *Hippoc.* Aphor. Sect. 6.

The whole Quantity of Rain, which fell for the Year 1738, was = 24.004. Dig. Dec.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1739.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

A GREAT deal of Rain and Tempeſt, which ſunk the Barometer, uſhered in this Year. Nevertheleſs, ſoon after, upon the Coming on of a clear Sky, and the Wind being north-weſterly, it roſe again. Preſently again we had a cloudy ſouth-weſt Wind, and ſoon after a north-weſt; the Wind, being ſo very frequently changeable, greatly varied the Aſpect of the Heavens. However during this whole Month the Atmoſphere was very denſe and humid, and alſo generally far warmer than uſual.

Rain

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 10 — 13. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 28. 29. 31. —— Hail 1. 5. 25. —— Snow 2. = 3.962.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 3d at Night, and all Day the 4th, W. S. W. 4.—The 6th, at Night, W. S. W. 4_x. — The 24th, S. W. 4. — The 29th, at Night, S. S. E. 4_x. — Thunder and Lightning the 4th and 25th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 11, 30.3, W.N.W.1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 4, 28.7, W. S. W. 4. } 29.7.

Coldeſt Day 2, 66, N. W. 1^x. } Mean Height $54\frac{16}{29}$.
Warmeſt 31, 50, S. W. 3_x. }

The Meaſles epidemic, the Small-pox ſcattered up and down, both in Town and Country: Numbers laboured under a very ſevere and obſtinate Rheumatiſm; ſeveral alſo were afflicted with a very violent and tedious Gout. —Both the true and baſtard Peripneumony up and down: A convulſive Cough very frequent among Children; this indeed oftentimes rages very ſeverely after the Meaſles, nor is it ſcarcely ever to be checked, unleſs the inflammatory Diſpoſition is removed by Bleeding, and the acrid Colluvies carried off by gentle Purgatives, an eaſy Puke, and mild Cathartics, obſerving at the ſame Time a ſoft, diluting, and regular Diet. The Practice of old Nurſes, in giving Perſons Fleſh, or Fiſh, aſſoon as ever the

the Meaſles are over, is of the moſt dangerous Conſequence, ſince this is generally attended by a peripneumonic Fever.

Numbers were ſeized with a violent Angina, with a very acute Pain in the Ears, to which were alſo frequently added a Parotis, or an Abſceſs in the Fauces; nay ſometimes a Phrenſy, and ſudden Suffocation. I knew of two or three who very ſuddenly were taken off, that were as if they had been thunder-ſtruck, and quite ſtupid; whoſe Voice was at firſt moſt ſurpriſingly ſhrill, but very ſoon was quite ſtopped: One of theſe ſwallowed down whatever was offered him, much more eaſily than any one would imagine. This dreadful Symptom is always moſt greatly to be feared, as it denotes an Inflammation of the *Arytænoide* Muſcle, and the upper Parts of the Aſpera Arteria; hence, the Opening of the *Glottis* being quite ſhut up, the Breath is immediately ſuppreſſed, and this ſhrill Noiſe is the diagnoſtic Sign of ſuch an Inflammation.—In this fatal Diſeaſe, ſeaſonable *Bronchotomy* ſometimes ſnatches a Patient from the Jaws of Death: This itſelf nevertheleſs is altogether vain, and the Undertaking unſucceſsful, after that an Inflammation has actually ſeized the Lungs, as is evident from fatal Experience. The chief Symptoms of this are an Oppreſſion at the Breaſt, a very great Anxiety, conſtant Difficulty of Breathing, and, as

it

it were, a ſhort, ſuffocating Cough. However this Operation (provided that you have a good Artiſt) is not ſo very much to be dreaded, it being as eaſy to be performed as the Opening of a Vein.

Nay, I remember, about thirty Years ſince, a certain Apprentice to a Surgeon being moſt deſperately in Love with a young Girl, who three or four Times ſo wounded the *Thyroydean Cartilage* with a Penknife, that the Wind iſſuing from thence would extinguiſh a Candle. The Surgeon, who was his Maſter, was exceedingly buſy in ſtitching up the Wounds; but, upon my being called in, I adviſed him to deſiſt from what he was about, and rather, having tied the young Man's Hands to a little Bed, to prevent him thereby from making any freſh Attempts upon his Life, and having then only well covered over the Wounds with a Sticking-plaiſter, he was eaſily cured.

If there is ever any Neceſſity for Caution and Expedition together, it is ſo in the ſuffocating Angina; a melancholy Proof of which I formerly met with in a particular Friend. — He was near ſixty, active, ruddy in his Countenance, and almoſt every Day delighted in the Uſe of the Cold-Bath: — One *Saturday* Morning, having uſed the Cold-Bath, as uſual, after Noon being ſeized with a violent Shivering, he was almoſt frozen, and ſoon after grew moſt exceſſively

exceſſively hot; preſently came on an intolerable Burning in the *Fauces*, and a moſt acute Pain.—In the Evening he was blooded; about Midnight, being ſent for to him, I ordered ℥ xvi of Blood to be drawn, an emollient Clyſter with a good deal of Sea-Salt to be injected, Manna, Crem. of Tartar, and Nitre, in ſome laxative Decoction, to be given him largely, very large and very ſtimulating Bliſters to be applied to his Neck. A *Sunday* Morning every Thing appeared much worſe, ſo that the ſwallowing down any Thing, whether liquid, or ſolid, much leſs a ſufficient Quantity of Manna, &c. to give him a Stool, was almoſt impoſſible. Upon this ten Ounces of Blood were drawn off, by Cupping him upon the Neck and Shoulders, and Bliſters applied to the Scarifications, a ſtronger Enema was alſo adminiſtered; but, notwithſtanding all this, the Malady was not any Way abated; nay, his Voice now became much ſhriller, and now and then even quite ſuppreſſed. Upon this Account I ſuggeſted ſomething about *Bronchotomy*; however, as thoſe who were preſent muttered amongſt themſelves, that this was the Way to deſtroy the Perſon, and not to ſave him, and I was alſo myſelf at that Time a young Phyſician, I was timorous, and deſiſted from the Operation, leſt I might have been thought to have killed my Patient, if I had not by that Means ſaved him:

A Vein

A Vein therefore was again opened, and the Enema again repeated: There was now much leſs Difficulty in Swallowing, and alſo leſs Pain, the Voice was nevertheleſs ſtill exceeding * ſhrill, and now and then quite ſtopped; moreover the greateſt Difficulty likewiſe in Breathing, the higheſt Anxiety upon his Spirits, the Pulſe exceeding fluttering, and oftentimes quite intermitting, with a coldiſh Sweat.—I now heartily repented of my having omitted Bronchotomy, being at length ſufficiently certain, that the Lungs were now overwhelmed with the Diſeaſe, by a fatal Tranſlation of it upon them. Whilſt I was farther deliberating what was ſtill to be done for the worthy Man, he imperceptibly † voided a Stool, and, being immediately after ſeized with a Convulſion of the Nerves, expired within ſix and thirty Hours from his firſt Seizure.

It is generally a very fatal Event for the Angina, and Swelling of the Fauces, at once to vaniſh, at the ſame Time that the Difficulty of Breathing is increaſed; and this is taken Notice of by ‡ *Celſus*, from *Hippocrates*, "ſi An-

* Ὀξυφωνίη κλαυθμώδης, πονηρόν. Lib. 1. Prorrhetic. Sect. 6.

† Ὅσοι διὰ σφοδρότητα πνιγμοῦ κόπριον ἐξαπίνης διαχωρέει θανάσιμον. Coac. Prænot. 7, Cap. de Anginâ, ex Edit. Dureti.

‡ Lib. 2, Cap. 7.

" gina ſubitò finita eſt, in Pulmonem id malum " tranſit, idq; ſæpe intra diem ſeptimum oc- " cidit." — Indeed, much ſooner than the ſeventh Day, provided that the Diſorder falls upon the Larynx, and the muſcular Fibrillæ of the Trachea, upon the firſt, ſecond, or third Day; and this is agreeable to the Obſervation itſelf of the divine Old Man, *Lib. Prognoſtic.* and alſo *Coac. Prænot.* 1, *Sect. de Angina*, *Edit. Dureti*; nay, according to the Remark of * *Aretæus*, even upon the very ſame Day; nor is this ſurpriſing, ſince by this the Breath is ſhut up, and alſo the Circulation of the Blood thro' the Lungs. — Hence therefore our utmoſt Endeavours ſhould be uſed, that the Tumour ſhould be made to tend outwards, by the Application of very acrid Cataplaſms, and even by laying on a very ſtimulating Bliſter to the fore Part of the Neck; which, altho' it is not uſually done, is a very ſafe, as well as an efficacious Remedy. Nor indeed is the Advice of † *Celſus* to be ſlighted, " Incidere ſatis al- " tis Plagis ſub ipſis Maxillis, ſupra Collum, " & in Palato circa Uvam, vel eas venas, quæ " ſub linguâ ſunt, ut per ea vulnera Morbus " erumpat." The ſame Method is I find alſo

* See *Aret.* de Morb. acut. Lib. 1. Cap. 7, where a very accurate Deſcription, and Diſtinction, as to the Angina, is to be met with.

† Lib. 4, C. 4.

approved

approved of by *Cælius Aurelianus*, however gently the *Methodiſts* treated their Patients. The Opening the Veins under the Tongue in an Angina oftentimes proves highly beneficial; but, ſhould theſe (by the Diſorder's running very high, and alſo the Fever) not afford a ſufficient Quantity of Blood, a proper Quantity ſhould be beforehand taken from the Arm, and, as * *Aretæus* rightly adviſes, from a large Orifice, and even to Fainting, in order that thereby the Violence of the Inflammation may the ſooner be removed, which might elſe in a very ſhort Time ſuffocate the Patient. Beſides all this, in more dangerous Caſes I ordered Cupping-Glaſſes to be laid upon the Neck, and the Shoulders, after their having been firſt ſcarified, (nay † *Cælius Aurelianus* would have it done on the Occiput, the Legs, and alſo the Breaſt) and afterwards to apply Bliſters to thoſe very Places: For indeed, where there is ſuch exceeding great Danger, the Life of the Patient determinable in ſo ſhort a Space of Time, and where frequently ſo little is to be effected by any Medicines taken in by the Mouth, nothing ſhould be omitted: Laxative Clyſters therefore, with ſome ſtimulating Salt, ſuch as Sea-Salt, or the common Cathartic, are alſo now and then to be injected; — not that it is improper,

* De Curatione Anginæ. † Lib. 3, Cap. 3.

if it can immediately be done, upon the firſt Seizure, to adminiſter cooling Purgatives, nitrous and emollient Diluents freely, at Times alſo conſtantly drawing up a warm relaxing Vapour, and waſhing out and cleanſing the Fauces with ſome Liquor: However I by no Means approve of frequent and violent Gargles, as theſe increaſe both the Pain and alſo the Inflammation.

There is nevertheleſs ſome Kind of Anginas, wherein Gargles, and thoſe too very ſharp ones, are of great Service; as in thoſe which are attended with a ſalt and phlegmatic Defluxion upon the *Fauces* and *Pharynx*, which are ſwoln greatly, look whitiſh, and are covered over with a good deal of Mucus, where however there is but a ſmall Fever, yet a very great Difficulty in Breathing, and alſo a great Obſtruction in Swallowing. In ſuch a Caſe indeed there is no Occaſion for drawing much Blood, but for *Bliſters* and *Cathartics*; *Aretæus* even adviſes *Elaterium*; we have, notwithſtanding, much milder, but ſufficiently efficacious Purgatives. In the mean While, Muſtard-Seed, boiled with Honey and Vinegar, makes a proper Gargle, and yields a very uſeful Steam, which ſurpriſingly draws out the Colluvies. — All theſe Things however are intirely to be avoided, where there is a great Inflammation: For here a Decoction of Figs and Nitre,

Nitre, boiled in Milk and Water, is a far better Gargle, as well as a ſafer, and even the Drinking of it is far from being unſerviceable.

So much for the Angina; of which, as there are various Kinds, ſo they require a * different Method of Treatment. That, nevertheleſs, which ſucceeds Diſeaſes of long Continuance, or ſlow Fevers, where there is no external Tumour, nor any Thing conſpicuous in the *Fauces*, but they appear in ſome Meaſure dry and pale, will not admit of the Loſs of Blood and Purging, and no-way indicates it: On the contrary, it requires proper *Cardiacs* and a reſtorative Kind of Diet; ſince by theſe (if by any Thing) this Malady is remedied.—In general, however, this is the certain Fore-runner of Death.

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

The Barometer ſtood high this Month, notwithſtanding the Wind was frequently ſouth-weſterly, and a good deal of Rain fell: The very great Denſity of the Atmoſphere however ſeems to have kept up the Mercury; beſides which, the Wind was often north-weſterly, and ſometimes eaſterly. Scarce any Froſt this

* For this conſult *Celſus*, Lib. 4, C. 4; and alſo *Aretæus* de Morb. acut. Lib. 1, C. 7.

Month, or the preceding; but the Atmoſphere was always exceeding denſe and humid.

Rain 1. 3. 5. 6 — 8. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 17. 18. 19. 26. 27. 28 = Dig. Dec. 2.876.

A very great Halo about the Moon the 5th, H. 9. p. m. — A great *A. B.* the 23d, H. 7. p. m. E. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 23, 30.3, E. 1.
Leaſt ——— 19, 29.4, S.S.W. 1.
} Mean Height 29.8 $\frac{7}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 6, 59, N.W.bN. 1x.
Warmeſt 27, 47, S.W.bW. 3x.
} Mean Height 51 $\frac{18}{28}$.

Ophthalmies, Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies here and there. Swellings of the Neck and Fauces, with a moſt acute Pain of the Teeth and Ears, were very common: Now and then Impoſthumes aroſe in the Auricular Meatus, or in the Tonſils, and alſo now and then very tedious and painful Swellings, which ſometimes ſuppurated.

The Rheumatiſm and Gout exceeding rife, and a great Number of Small-pox.

The puſtulary Meaſles, and thoſe very prominent, were now very epidemic; but, I know not how, they were more fatal in their Effects than even thoſe which were merely ſpotty: For a violent Cough and perpetual Sneezings, with a very great Defluxion from the Eyes and Noſtrils, came on at the very firſt, immediately after

after a burning Fever, generally attended with a Delirium, and a violent Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, which became much more violent in the State of the Diſeaſe; ſo that at that Time it very frequently became altogether a *peripneumonic* Affection.

Hence came on a Stupor, or very violent *colical* Pains, and oftentimes a Dyſentery: The Cough however always grew more violent, which frequently occaſioned the Spitting Blood, by burſting ſome ſmall Veſſel in the Lungs; ſometimes indeed a good deal was diſcharged thro' the Noſtrils. — Bleeding equally relieves the *Colic*, and alſo the *Peripneumony*, and therefore is abſolutely neceſſary, and without it ſcarce any Thing proves effectual: Afterwards mild *Cathartics* happily purge off the Relics of the Diſeaſe, provided a ſparing and proper Courſe of Diet be obſerved. This Diſorder proved fatal to Numbers of Children, who were carried off by the violent Inflammation of the Lungs, a ſlow Conſumption, or a moſt inceſſant Cough. — Thoſe who upon the Approach of the Diſeaſe had complained greatly, and for a conſiderable Length of Time, of a * Wearineſs in the Limbs, and great Pain, ſuffered exceeding much; a Thing which I have likewiſe very often noted in the Small-pox. Does

* Ὀστεοκόπος. *Hippocrat.*

this Symptom indicate an Acrimony in the Humours, or elſe only the Forcing of the ſanguineous Globules into the ſmaller Veſſels, which are only fit to convey the proper Serum of the Blood?

MARCH.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

Both in the Beginning and End of *March* the Barometer was high. The Wind alſo being during the whole Month eaſterly or northerly, there was, for the moſt Part of it, fair Weather: But between the 14th and 25th, the Mercury falling, there was much Snow, frequent Rain and Hail, and a cold Seaſon. A ſevere Froſt the 18th and 19th, N. E. 1.

Rain 6. 14. 18. 21. 22. 23. 24.——Snow 11. 15. 16. 18. 20.——Hail 17. 22. = 1.512. Dig. Dec.

A great *A. B.* the 1ſt, H. 10, p. m. N.E. 1. —A large variegated one the 15th, H. 7. N. b W. 2^x; nevertheleſs the greateſt Part of it was of the Colour of a red-hot Iron, the lucid Rays of which darted from the S. W. and S. E. There was again another very great lucid variegated *A. B.* the 30th, H. 10. N. b. W. 1; the Center of the Corona (as it is called) unqueſtionably diverged to the eaſtern Part of the Meridian-Line, to almoſt 15 Degrees, and declined

clined as much at leaſt from the very Zenith to the South.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 30.4, N. b W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 22, 29.1, E. S. E. 2. } 29.7.

Coldeſt Day 16, 66, N. b W. 2. } Mean Height 55.
Warmeſt 31, 46, N. b W. 1. }

The Meaſles ſtill epidemic; Small-pox, Ophthalmies, Pleuriſies, and ſeveral Peripneumonies; nor did all theſe Diſorders rage here only, but every-where. — *Convulſive*, violent, and ſuffocating Coughs often followed the Meaſles and Small-pox, which indeed made great Havock. — When the Cuticle ſcaled off well, the 4th Day from the Eruption, and was as if covered over with coarſe Bran, Things were then in a very hopeful Way; but, when the Puſtules were very livid and dark, there was but very little Hope. At ſuch Times Bliſters were to be applied freely, and warm Frictions to be uſed all over the Body; in the mean Time alſo warm White-wine Whey was to be ſupped up freely, adding to it (if the Pulſe was languid) a few Drops of Sp. C. C. — Rheums, Hoarſeneſſes, Swellings of the Fauces and Neck, almoſt ſeized every body; not a few alſo were laid up in the Angina, which nevertheleſs was for the moſt Part mucous; nor attended with any great Fever, nor any conſiderable Difficulty of Breathing: The Ancients called this Sort of Angina *Paraſynanche*. However, as this

this depends upon too large a ſerous Colluvies of Matter, it is more eaſily diſcuſſed by gentle Sweats, Bliſters, and Purgatives, than by plentiful and repeated Bleeding; however prudent it may be, in the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe, to open a Vein. In this Caſe alſo deterging and more acrid Gargles are ſerviceable, in which it will be ſerviceable to mix alſo ſomething of an Aſtringent: For frequently we deal too much in *Emollients*, where a ſerous Defluxion, as it were, deluges the Fauces by its inviting more Matter there alſo. A quite different Method of Treatment however ought to be uſed, where a peſtilential *Cynanche* attacks any one; for here there is commonly a moſt acute Fever, the Countenance is red and ſwoln, to that Degree indeed, that it ſometimes becomes even livid, the Eyes are wild and inflamed, the Temples throb and have a great Pain in them. This is ſoon ſucceeded either by a Phrenſy or a ſleepy Stupor, and a vaſt Difficulty in Breathing; nay, unleſs in an erect Poſture, ſcarce any Reſpiration at all; and the Patients were immediately ſuffocated, unleſs relieved by a ſpeedy, large, and plentiful Bleeding.

APRIL.

APRIL.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

The north-eaſt Wind prevailed chiefly this Month, the north-weſt intervening now and then, ſometimes alſo the ſouth-eaſt, which made the Seaſon very cold. Snow, Hail, and Froſt often in the Beginning of this Month; towards the End, the Wind being ſoutherly, there was Rain.

Rain 1. 2. 7. 11. 15. 21. 22. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.—Snow 3. 4. 8. 9.—Hail 8. 9. 10.—A ſharp Froſt the 5th, N.E.2. = 1.698. Dig. Dec.

A great flame-coloured *A. B.* the 20th, H. 9, E.N.E. 3.—A Storm the 8th, N.N.W. 4_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 11, 29.8, N.E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 24, 29.1, S.E. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{10}$.

Coldeſt Day 5, 64, N.E. 2. }
Warmeſt 30, 44, S.W.b S. 2. } Mean Height 50.

Ophthalmies, Pleuro-pneumonies, Quinſies, exceeding common, and much more violent than uſual. The Small-pox very rife, and the Meaſles alſo were much more epidemical, as well as more fatal.—The Children were ſeized with a moſt terrible Cough, and frequently had no ſmall Fever, and it was with great Difficulty that they could pump up the glutinous Phlegm; by

by which Means ſeveral were ſeized with a Convulſion of the Nerves, but were relieved by Bleeding, and the Uſe of *Oxymel. ſcillit.* with the Juice of Millepedes, &c. This Seaſon was very fatal to conſumptive Perſons. A tedious and troubleſome Thruſh, and obſtinate Ulcers in the Fauces, frequently attended thoſe that had * Fevers: To ſuch as were hectic, or conſumptive, they are always the ſure and ſpeedy Preſages of Death.

Some Tertian Fevers, with ſevere Fits of the Gout and Rheumatiſm.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

In the Beginning of the Month, the Wind being ſoutherly, there was a great deal of Rain. From the 13th the Wind was often eaſterly, bye-and-bye ſouth-eaſterly, then north-eaſterly, and ſometimes north-weſterly. — The 15th we had Lightning, Thunder, and Rain, the Wind ſhifting every Hour to every Point of the Compaſs. The 16th there was a ſtrong north-eaſt Wind, but no Rain; in the Night however a vaſt Quantity fell, alſo, between Eleven and Twelve the 17th at Night, a whole Inch fell, without the Barometer's falling the leaſt at the ſame Time. The north-eaſt Wind

* Φάρυγξ ἑλκωμένη, σὺν πυρετῷ δεινόν. *Hippocr.* Prognoſt.

continued

continued to the 19th; afterwards the Wind was variable, and now and then Flaſhes of Lightning. At the Concluſion we had the north-eaſt Wind again, which, contrary to what is uſual, was generally in this Month warmer than the ſouth.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 5. 7. 9. 10. 11. 15. 17. 18. 19. 24. 30. = Dig. Dec. 3.210.

A Storm the 2d at Night, S. S. E. 4_x. — Lightning and Thunder the 18th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 25, 30.0, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 10, 29.2, S. S. W. 3. } $29.5\frac{20}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 2, 47, S. b E. 3^x. } Mean Height $38\frac{7}{29}$.
Warmeſt 27, 28, E. N. E. 1. }

Ophthalmies, Quinſies, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, both true as well as ſpurious, common: Small-pox, Meaſles, and miliary Fevers up and down. Several Children were plagued with a convulſive Cough, and ſome were immediately ſuffocated by it. More People than uſual laboured under an * *Empyema*, ariſing from an ill-judged Treatment of a Pleuropneumony, an Abſceſs ſometimes breaking in the Side, and frequently in the Lungs. Thoſe who freely expectorated a purulent Matter eſcaped; but, where it was otherwiſe, the Lungs

* About the Symptoms of an *Empyema*, conſult *Hippocr.* Prognoſtic. and his Book de Locis in Homine, Sect. 28.

were

were ſoon conſumed; a great Hoarſeneſs and Soreneſs in the Throat coming on.—An Hoarſeneſs indeed, and that a very obſtinate one, is apt to ſeize conſumptive Perſons, which truly is very juſtly placed among the Symptoms of a confirmed Phthiſis; nor indeed, if Apthæ or Ulcers in the Throat ſhould be joined to it, is Death far off: So greatly is an Hoarſeneſs to be dreaded in Diſorders of the Lungs, eſpecially if the expectorated Matter be greeniſh, or has the Appearance of Mud.

JUNE.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 25th.

An unfavourable, rainy, cold Seaſon for almoſt all *June*, the Wind being generally weſterly, and now and then veering to the South, often likewiſe to the North.

Rain 1. 2. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 15. 18—20. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 30. = Dig. Dec. 4.218.

Lightning and Thunder the 5th at Night.—A ſmall Storm the 26th in the Morn. S. S. W. 4_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 16, 29.8, N. N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 10, 29.0, S. S. W. 3. } 29.4 $\frac{18}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 3, 38. N. b E. 1. }
Warmeſt 29, 27, W. N. W. 1. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The Small-pox and Meaſles ſtill common: Compound (as they are ſtyled) miliary Fevers not

not uncommon. Many were tormented with the Rheumatiſm and Pain of the Side; nor were a few ſeized with a Peripneumony, but generally the ſpurious. A moſt violent Cough up and down amongſt the Children, which was ſcarcely ever quieted unleſs by frequent Vomits and repeated Doſes of Rhubarb; after which the Decoction of Cortic. Peruvian. ſoon drove it off.

JULY.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 24th.

The cold and wet Seaſon ſtill continued, the Atmoſphere being generally very denſe and cloudy; we had by far too much Rain, by which the Fruits of the Seaſon became crude and inſipid. The reigning Wind was weſterly, often veering to the South, but more frequently to the North. Sometimes indeed a north-eaſt Wind intervened, and ſometimes a dead Calm. —Exceeding few Butterflies, and ſcarce any Graſshoppers.

Rain $\frac{'}{1.}$ 3 — 5. 9. $\frac{''}{10.}$ $\frac{''}{11.}$ $\frac{'''}{12.}$ $\frac{'''}{13.}$ 14. 15. $\frac{''}{18.}$ 25. $\frac{''}{27.}$ 28. 29. $\frac{'}{30.}$ $\frac{''}{31.}$ = 3.172. Dig. Dec.

Lightning and Thunder the 12th, a. m. a dead Calm.

3 Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 20, 30.1, N. b W. 1x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 11, 29.2, W.S.W. 2x. } 29.6 14/29.

Coldeſt Day 13, 40, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 31 9/29.
Warmeſt 23, 24, a Calm. }

The Small-pox ſtill epidemic, but however not very fatal. Some Meaſles, and a very ſevere convulſive Cough. — A Kind of Angina, attended with Apthæ, continued a long Time, which affixed itſelf to almoſt all acute Diſeaſes, but eſpecially to thoſe of a puſtulary Nature; and at preſent alſo it tormented thoſe in Peripneumonies. — Indeed it is a very troubleſome and frequently a very dangerous Symptom, when in a Fever the Membrane of the Fauces is inflamed, and inveſted with Puſtules; ſince a few Small-pox in the Streights of the Fauces do infinitely more Miſchief than a thouſand upon the external Parts.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 23d.

The Beginning of *Auguſt* was very favourable, but the latter End of it very unfavourable; there being almoſt a continual Fall of Rain, which very conſiderably damaged the Corn. Beſides, the Atmoſphere, which home to the 20th was tolerably dry, became now exceeding denſe and moiſt, the Wind in the mean Time being ſouth-weſterly; whereas, in the Beginning

Beginning of the Month, it was chiefly north-weſt.

Rain 1. 2. 5. 6. 12. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. — 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. = Dig. Dec. 2.016.

Lightning and Thunder the 23d. — A very large fiery Halo about the Moon the 5th, H. 10, p. m. W. 1^{x}. — A Storm the 21ſt at Night, S. S. W. 4_{x}. — The 24th, at Night, S. W. 4_{x}. — The 26th, at Night, S. W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 30.0, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 29, 29.2, S.W.b W.3. } 29.6. $\frac{2}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 31, 42, W. N. W. 2^{x}. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{13}{30}$.
Warmeſt 15, 20, N. N. W. 1_{x}. }

The Small-pox epidemic; the convulſive Cough alſo ſtill common, eſpecially in the hither Part of *Cornwall*. — Quinſies, and baſtard Peripneumonies, up and down, and thoſe with the Eruption of ſeveral red and watery Puſtules at the State of the Diſeaſe, which generally proved ſalutary. — Numbers were now afflict[illegible] with the Rheumatiſm, which was at preſent more ſucceſsfully relieved by Cathartics, than by Bleeding.

A great Languor depreſſed every-body: Nay the ſmall Singing-Birds themſelves were dejected, and the Graſshopper itſelf was mute.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 21ſt.

A rainy and cold *September* moreover ſucceeded; a violent ſouth-weſt Wind frequently blowing in the Beginning of this Month, but, after the 16th, a ſouth-eaſt moſt commonly, a Calm ſometimes intervening.—Great Quantities of Corn, being beat down by the Rains, were quite deſtroyed.

Rain //// 1. / 3. // 5. 6. // 7. 8 — 10. / 11. 12. 15. / 17. /// 19. 20. /// 21. 22. / 26. 27. 28. 30. = 3.452. Dig. Dec.

A ſmall Storm the 3d at Night, S. W. 4_x.—A great one the 10th at Night, S. W. 4^x.—The 11th, a. m. W. S. W. 4.—Thunder and Lightning the 7th at Night. — Lightning, without Thunder, the 10th in the Evening.—The 21ſt in the Evening continual Lightning, without Thunder alſo, from 6 p. m. to Midnight, and beyond it.—*A. B.* the 12th and 13th, at 8 p. m. N. W. b N. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 29.8, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 11, 29.0, W. S. W. 4. } 29.5 $\frac{3}{10}$.

Coldeſt Day 14, 48, } Mean Height 38 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmeſt 22, 32, S. S. E. 1. }

The Small-pox ſcattered every-where, but in this Place they were pretty favourable, altho' in others they were often fatal. Convulſive

ſive Coughs were as yet alſo common; ſlow nervous, and miliary Fevers here and there, and alſo ſome putrid and intermittent ones.

The Jaundice and Dropſy frequently with united Forces carried off Numbers. Coughs in Abundance, and alſo Swellings of the Neck and Fauces, the Parotids, and alſo the Cheeks, accompanied with a ſlight Quinſy, were every-where very troubleſome.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 21ſt.

From the laſt Day in *September*, to the very 22d of *October*, the north-eaſt Wind blew conſtantly; which occaſioned a Riſe of the Barometer, and a dry Seaſon; and moreover, between the 14th and 23d, a very cold one. At the Cloſe of the Month a rainy, ſouth-eaſt Wind raged. A ſevere Froſt the 18th.

Rain $\frac{'}{2.}$ $\frac{'}{12.}$ $\frac{''}{24.}$ $\frac{'}{25.}$ $\frac{'}{26.}$ $\frac{'''}{27.}$ 28 — 31.

Dig. Dec.
——Hail 28. = 1.516.

A Storm the 29th. — the 30th, S. E. b S 4. —*A. B.* the 19th, H. 8, p. m. E. N. E. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 8, 30.3, E. N. E. 2x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 31, 29.1, S. E. 3x. } 29.7 $\frac{29}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 18, 65, E. N. E. 2. }
Warmeſt 1, 44, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 52 $\frac{15}{31}$.

The Small-pox now reigned every-where, but in general they were much milder. Some

putrid Fevers, ſome intermitting, or rather remitting, which were eaſily removed by gentle Eccoprotics, and the Uſe of a ſaline Draught now and then, with a ſmall Quantity of Cort. Peruvian.—Ophthalmies, Quinſies, Rheums, and moiſt Coughs, exceeding rife: Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, both of the true and baſtard Kind, common.

A baſtard Pleuriſy is generally nothing elſe than an Attack upon the external Muſcles of the Breaſt, and is, as it were, a Species of *Rheumatiſm*; but, when the *Perioſtæum* itſelf of the Ribs is inflamed, there is often a very violent and obſtinate Pain, which frequently very conſiderably † obſtructs the Reſpiration.—But this is very eaſily removed, when there is a ſoft Pulſe, by proper Fomentations and mild Cathartics.

NOVEMBER.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 19th.

In the very Beginning of the Month, a violent ſouth Wind blowing, we had a very heavy Rain; from the 6th to the 10th a very cold north-eaſt Wind prevailed, preſently a ſouth-eaſt, which continued home to the 17th; this was alſo cold, and often cloudy, and attended with Rain. The 21ſt in the Evening we had a terrible Storm, a ſouth-weſt Wind blowing

† See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Chapter *on the Pleuriſy*.

moſt

moſt furiouſly, and a large Quantity of Rain alſo falling. This continued for almoſt three whole Days, when there was a very great and indeed a very unuſual Fall of the Barometer, and the Sea-Tides * immenſe; however, at the Cloſe of the Month, a north-weſt Wind raiſed the Mercury again.

Rain 1111 1. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 1 11. 12. 1 13. 14. 1 15.
— 17. 19. 20. 111 21. 111 22. 11 23. 1 24. 25. 1 26. 1 27. 28. 11 29.

Dig. Dec.
—— Hail 23. and 29. = 4.574.

A ſmall Storm the 12th at Night, S.E.b S.4_x. —A Storm the 21ſt in the Evening, S. S. W. 4. —All Day the 22d, S. W. b W. 4^x.—The 23d in the Morning, S. W. 4.—Thunder and Lightning the 21ſt at Night.—The 23d, ditto.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.1, S.E.bE. 3. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 23, 28.2. } 29.4 $\frac{12}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 10, 70, N.N.E. 1. a ſevere Froſt. } Mean Height
Warmeſt 1, 48, S. 3. } 58 $\frac{10}{30}$.

Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, both true and ſpurious, not uncommon, nor nervous and miliary Fevers, eſpecially in *Cornwall:* The convulſive Cough common amongſt Children. Quinſies, and Tumours of the Fauces, Parotids, and Cheeks, which often ſuppurated, both inwardly and outwardly, were every-where common.

* Concerning theſe, conſult Vol. I, Page 19.

The Small-pox were epidemic here, and all around, and were alſo now of a much worſe Kind, being frequently attended with livid and black Petechiæ, often quite ſunk in and blackiſh; ſometimes altogether void of Matter, and oftener a little turgid with an exceeding ſharp and crude Ichor. Many were indeed killed by them, and thoſe who eſcaped were frequently plagued with a great many very troubleſome Boils and Ulcers.—Frequently in the firſt Days of the Diſeaſe there came on an immenſe Salivation, and that exceeding thin and acrid, which ulcerated the Fauces, and the Mouth all over. I always indeed ſuſpect this premature and crude * Flux, as it generally proves very tedious and painful to the Sick, and altogether prevents their ſleeping; by which Means the Puſtules neither maturate favourably, nor are they well filled. Moreover this alſo indicates a great Acrimony in the Blood, which is likewiſe frequently denoted by vaſt Sneezings, and prodigious Defluxions from the Eyes and Noſtrils: For this Reaſon, theſe are juſtly reckoned among the bad Symptoms.—To the Removal of which Evil, and to the Cure of it, nothing appears to be more effectual than a ſeaſonable Application of Bliſters between the upper Parts of the

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Chapter *of the Small-pox*, Page 145.

Shoulders,

Shoulders, and behind the Ears, which ſerve to drain off the ſharp Humours.

DECEMBER.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 19th.

The Weather in this Month was altogether ſurpriſing: In the Beginning of it we had a north-eaſt Wind, and a ſevere Froſt; preſently a rainy and turbulent ſouth Wind; in a very ſhort Time after, a ſouth-weſterly, and a great deal of Rain, the Barometer nevertheleſs riſing. The 14th and 15th the Wind was north-weſt; the 16th, north-eaſt, and a Return of the Froſt; the 19th and 20th, a violent ſouth-eaſt; on the 21ſt, again a ſtormy ſouth-weſt; from that an eaſterly to the 28th, a cold north-eaſt Wind intervening, the 25th and 27th; then a moſt ſevere Storm from the Eaſt, with an exceeding ſevere Froſt, and a conſtant exceeding ſmall Snow, to the very End. In an Inſtant a moſt piercing Cold froze up every Thing, both within Doors and without; nay, the very ſtrongeſt Kinds of Wine were frozen; indeed whatever was expoſed to the Air, inſtantly turned into Ice. People even ſhivered by the largeſt Fire's-Side, nor could keep themſelves warm in their very Beds; indeed ſo very greatly were we benumbed by the exceſſive Cold, that we ſeemed ſcarcely alive. A moſt violent Storm at the Cloſe of *December*

carried off a great Number of Birds, both ſmall and great, from the Land, and drove them to a vaſt Diſtance from Shore, which, being quite tired with their long Flight, betook themſelves to thoſe Ships which were in the Midſt of the Ocean, and were eaſily taken by the Sailors: "Mirum utiquè Genus aucupii!" — Nay, in the Beginning of the *January* following, I myſelf, accidentally going on Board his Majeſty's Ship the *Weymouth*, to ſee the Earl of *Deloraine*, who then lay ſick, ſaw a Pie made of ſmall Birds, which the Sailors, in their Return from *Liſbon* to our Port, had taken far, and far enough, from any Land.

Rain 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. = 4.102. Dig. Dec.

Much Rain the 21ſt, 22d, and 23d, altho' the Barometer was at 30.1; beſides, we had a very violent ſouth-weſt Wind; but the Air itſelf was exceeding thick and moiſt, an immenſe Quantity of Vapours being diſperſed all over the Atmoſphere. I was incapable of exactly eſtimating the Quantity of Snow which fell, being by the Impetuoſity of the Wind blown out of the Receiver.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 16, 30.2, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 4, 29.1, S.S.W. 3x. } 29.8.

Coldeſt Day in the Memory of Man,
31, 90, E.N.E. 4x. } Mean Height
Warmeſt — 10, 52, S.W.b W. 3x. } 61 $\frac{26}{28}$.

Some

Some miliary and nervous Fevers, the Small-pox here and there, Quinſies and Ophthalmies common; Coughs, Rheumatiſms, Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies, frequent.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year 1739, = Dig. Dec. 36.308.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1740.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 17th.

THE Severity of the Cold ſtill continued, ſuch, indeed, as was never known in this Country. Altho', on 1ſt Day of the Month, there was a very great Thaw, and a Fall of Rain, nevertheleſs the north-eaſterly Wind, and a moſt ſharp Froſt, inſtantly returned, which laſted to the very End of the Month; — and altho', by the Heat of the Sun, all Things were thawed by Day, yet by Night they were bound up by a moſt rigid Froſt. The Atmoſphere was generally very thick, and appeared as if covered over with

Smoak; but, between the 10th and 17th, exceeding thin. The coldeſt Days were the 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 26th, 27th, 28th; nay, ſo ſevere was the Froſt, which now prevailed, that all Kinds of Wine, being expoſed out of Doors, were immediately turned into Ice; nay, the very Salt-water upon the Shores was ſo; a Thing this which very ſeldom happens in theſe Parts. Innumerable Trees and Shrubs were cut off by the Cold, and even the very hardy Furzes themſelves; indeed you could ſcarce ſee a green Herb. A vaſt Number of Sea-Birds flew hither, and Numbers from foreign Countries, which had never been ſeen here before.

Rain 1. 2. 9. —— Snow and Hail 8. 9.

Dig. Dec. = 0.416.

I could not perceive any northern Lights all this Month, altho' the Wind was conſtantly northerly.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.4, E.N.E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 1, 29.1, S.W. 2. } 30.1 $\frac{14}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 26, 84, N.N.E. 1. }
Warmeſt 31, 69, S.E.b E. 3x. } Mean Height 75 $\frac{11}{31}$.

The Small-pox, which were ſtill epidemic, were commonly very ſmall, pitted, and blackiſh, and frequently fatal: The Patients ſeized with them ſwelled but little, and had a very ſmall Spitting, for want of which they were often

often ſuffocated on the 8th or 9th Day. It is almoſt conſtantly the Caſe, that, during a long Continuance of a dry and cold Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere, Perſons in the Small-pox † ſpit exceeding little; for which Reaſon, when ſuch a Seaſon prevails, I would adviſe the Uſe of emollient Gargles, conſtant and repeated warm, relaxing Liquors, drawing into the Mouth alſo the Vapours of warm Water, or Milk, that, by theſe, the Fibres being relaxed, the Blood attenuated, the ſalival Ducts opened, and cleanſed, a free Salivation may be brought on; which in this Diſeaſe is a Matter of great Importance.

Swellings of the Fauces, Parotids, Tonſils, &c. ſeized almoſt every-body, and this alſo accompanied with a Cough and ſharp Defluxion. Quinſies, Pains in the Teeth, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, were rife every-where: Numbers alſo were plagued with Kibe Heels, which often came to Ulcers, and that even in grown Perſons.

Slow Fevers, ſome nervous, ſome miliary. A violent Aſthma now reigned much, which ſuffocated ſeveral elderly Perſons. Many People, both in the Neighbourhood, and alſo in this Place, were attacked with Swellings of the

† See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 145.

Fauces,

Fauces, Neck, and Head, and preſently after with an acute Pain and Tumour of the Inguen and Teſticles; this Complaint however was eaſily removed by Bleeding and a gentle Purge. —The Blood was often covered over with a yellowiſh Size, but that not very tenacious.

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 1ſt. New Moon the 16th.

This Month alſo was dry, and very cold; for altho', in the Beginning of it, a ſouth-eaſterly Wind in ſome Degree moderated the Severity of the Winter, yet the north-eaſt Wind with an exceeding hard Froſt preſently returned; at the Cloſe, however, the Wind was ſoutherly, which occaſioned a rainy and much warmer Atmoſphere. The Barometer ſtood high the whole Month: The Air was ſometimes very thin, altho' in general very denſe and ſmoaky, a Calm intervening now and then: Very often vaſt Hoar-Froſts, the Earth being by Day relaxed by the Heat of the Sun, and exhaling a great Quantity of Vapours, which the nocturnal Cold inſtantly condenſed, and froze in the Form of an Hoar-Froſt. —Nay the Sea itſelf, upon the Shores, was ſeveral Times frozen in this Month.

Rain

Rain 16. 19. 26. 27. 28. 29. —— Some Dig. Dec. Snow 12. = 0.482.

An *A. B.* the 11th, H. 8, p. m. N. 1ˣ.— Intenſe Cold the 14th, Thermom. 84.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 23, 30.5, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 28, 29.8, S.W. 2. } 30.1 $\frac{2}{29}$.
Coldeſt Day 14, 84, E.N.E. 2ˣ. } Mean Height 68 $\frac{11}{29}$.
Warmeſt 29, 56, S.S.E. 2. }

Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, Quinſies, and Rheumatiſms were very rife every-where. The Blood drawn from thoſe Patients was very thick and ſizy, with a little mud-coloured Serum. A great many laboured under a Cough, Catarrh, and ſevere Aſthma; ſeveral alſo were troubled with a dry Ophthalmy. Vaſt Numbers, and even elderly Perſons, were troubled with Kibe Heels, which were very painful, and ſometimes ulcerated. Many were laid down in a kind of a catarrhal Fever, with an acute Pain and Giddineſs in the Head, and ſometimes a Phrenſy.— Conſumptive and aſthmatic Perſons ſuffered now greatly.—The Small-pox as yet here and there.

A naſty Itch was now univerſal amongſt the lower Kind of People.

MARCH.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 16th.

The high Station of the Mercury ſtill continued; the Air very denſe, and generally cold; frequent

frequent Calms, eſpecially in the Beginning of the Month. On the 1ſt, the Wind being ſouth-eaſt, we had a great Fall of Rain; but afterwards it ſtood between north-weſt and north-eaſt. A Froſt frequently this Month, and a very great Hoar-Froſt.

Rain 1. 3. 5. 7. 11. 14. 18. 23. 26. 27.

Dig. Dec.

—— Hail 12. = 1.278.

A moſt turbulent north-weſt Wind the 8th in the Morning.—A great *A. B.* the 12th, H. 9, N. N. E. 2. — A ſmall one in the Evening of the 13th, N. N. W. 1. — The 14th, H. 9, N. W. 2. Indeed I have frequently ſeen *A. B.*'s for two or three Nights following, when the Wind blew from the North.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 30.3, N. 1x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 1, 29.7, S.E.bE. 1x. } 30.0 $\frac{4}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 13, 67, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height $55\frac{18}{31}$.
Warmeſt 18, 51, N. W. b N. 1. }

Quinſies and Swellings of the Fauces common; ſeveral Rheumatiſms, and often a very ſevere Gout; the Small-pox ſtill. A very terrible Aſthma, and which continued for a long Time, plagued Numbers; ſeveral died conſumptive.—Very many Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies; but very ſeldom the Matter they expectorated was bloody; indeed they ſcarcely expectorated any Thing freely and plentifully, which in this Diſeaſe is a Matter of moſt dangerous

gerous Conſequence. The Blood which was drawn from all the pleuritic or rheumatic Patients, was very denſe and tenacious, and had not a proper Quantity of Serum.

I know not how it was, but for ſeveral Months young Perſons, and not a few even among the Adults, were troubled with round Worms, which were very often brought off in the Courſe of the Diſeaſe.—Was not this verminous Offspring owing to the bad Corn *, and to the unripe and crude Fruits?

APRIL.

Full Moon the 1ſt. New Moon the 15th.

This Month was dry, and very cold, the Wind keeping generally between the Eaſt and North, a Calm ſometimes intervening. We had Hoar-Froſts very frequently, and ſometimes Ice. Home to the 15th, we had often Snow-Showers, and, after, Hail. The Snow continued upon the Mountains until the 26th of the Month.

Rain 8. $\frac{\prime}{12}$. $\frac{\prime\prime}{13}$. 14. 25. 26. 29.—Snow 20. 21. 22.—Hail 26. 27. = 0.802.

Dig. Dec.

A ſlight Storm the 23d, p. m. N. N. W. 4_x.

* See the Month of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1739.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 17, 30.2, a Calm. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 12, 29.3, E. 2. } 29.8 $\frac{2}{27}$.

Coldeſt Day 14, 62, E. N. E. 2^{x}. } Mean Height 51 $\frac{3}{27}$.
Warmeſt 19, 45, N. N. W. 2. }

The ſame Conſtitution of the Air remaining, the reigning Diſorders were ſtill the ſame, and now indeed were much more ſevere. Great Numbers died both in Town and Country.

Acute Diſorders were now often attended with the *Petechiæ*, even in thoſe who had Peripneumonies; but this happened chiefly amongſt Sailors, whoſe Blood was not ſufficiently compact, but rather putrid, and as it were livid, and the Serum of it either green, or exceeding turbid, as if a Quantity of Mud had been mixed with it: They immediately expectorated purulent, and very often very fœtid Matter, owing this, perhaps, to the * Scurvy, which prevails both far and near, at leaſt upon theſe Coaſts.

The Small-pox up and down, and a moſt terrible Kind of Pleuriſy, which ſuffocated Numbers, in the Manner of a Paraphrenitis, ſcarcely the fourth Day being elapſed from their Seizure; the Blood drawn from theſe Perſons was mere Glue.

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 211.

M A Y.

Full Moon the laſt.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 30th.

The dry and cold Seaſon ſtill continued, the Wind being almoſt conſtantly eaſterly, inclining generally to the North, and ſometimes alſo to the South; frequently it was very violent, and bye-and-bye quite huſhed, eſpecially towards Night. The 5th, 6th, and 7th Days of this Month were uncommonly and amazingly cold, for this Time of Year; nay, there was a conſiderable Fall of Snow upon the 5th.—The Atmoſphere was very denſe, altho' very little Rain fell.

Rain 4. 5. 12. 14 — 17. 20. 23. 26.——

Snow 5.—— Hail 4. 5. 6. = Dig. Dec. 0.538.

A Storm the 25th, a. m. E. 4.—*A. B.* the 27th in the Evening, N.W. b W. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 9, 30.1, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 4, 29.3, N.N.E. 2x. } 29.7 $\frac{11}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 6, 62, N. b W. 2. } Mean Height 42 $\frac{23}{30}$.
Warmeſt 30, 32, a Calm. }

Pulmonary Fevers were yet very rife, and at preſent by far more malignant, being often alſo attended with a great Number of black, livid, and dark Spots. The Head and Back ſuffered moſt exquiſite Pain, and there was a very great Oppreſſion upon the Præcordia: There now alſo

alſo always came on a terrible Phrenſy, and very often a Kind of ulcerous Angina even from the Beginning, which by Degrees invaded the whole Fauces. The expectorated Matter was either altogether crude, or ſanious; the Urine crude, lurid, and turbid, which is always a bad Omen, and never had any Sediment: At the Cloſe of the Diſeaſe there was ſometimes an happy Eruption of Puſtules and Blotches.—Very often this Diſorder ſuffocated the Patients, from the dreadful Anxiety into which they were thrown, within a few Days, juſt as in a Paraphrenitis; nay, they were not uncommonly ſeized with an Hepatitis; for both the Situation of their Pain, and their jaundiced Countenance, and the very great Yellowneſs of their Urine, were plain Indications of this.

At this Time alſo a putrid petechial Fever was very rife, which ſent a Number of Sailors, and the lower Kind of People, to their Graves.—Theſe Fevers, *viz.* the pulmonary and petechial, ſeemed frequently to have been complicated, and to have raged with their united Forces.

The Small-pox were now more common, but in general milder, altho' the Spitting was but ſparing. They were however moſtly of the diſtinct Kind, which indeed ſeemed ſomewhat wonderful, ſince all other acute Diſorders had ſomething uncommonly malignant in them.

A violent Cough among the Horſes, attended with a ſuffocating Quinſey and Fever, killed Numbers of them; nay, the black Cattle were alſo often carried off by the ſame Diſeaſe.— The Sheep were exceeding thin, and troubled with a dry Cough; — a vaſt many periſhed hereby, the Liver of all which was greatly ſwelled and indurated; the Gall-Bladder, being turgid with a blackiſh Kind of Bile, was of an enormous Magnitude.

JUNE.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 28th.

There was perhaps never known ſo exceeding a Drought as now; the Springs were quite ſhut up, and even Rivers became intirely dry,

" Pabula caneſcunt, cum Frondibus uritur arbor." OVID.

Altho' all Kinds of Hygroſcopes denoted an exceeding dry Conſtitution of the Air, yet the Atmoſphere was very denſe, and appeared ſmoaky: — I know not from whence, unleſs it was from a Deficiency of a ſufficient Moiſture in the Atmoſphere for the regularly tranſmitting the Rays of Light. — Thus we ſee ſome Bodies, which being wetted become pellucid, that being dry are quite opake. — An eaſterly Wind from the 1ſt to the 5th; from the 19th again

again to the 25th; but, in general, a north-weſt, and often alſo a ſouth-weſt, Wind blew.

Rain $\frac{''}{5.}$ $\frac{'}{7.}$ 8. 10. 11. 13. 24. —— Much
Dig. Dec.
Hail 7, p. m. = 0.742.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 30.2, a Calm. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 7, 29.3, S.W.b W.3. } 29.7 $\frac{7}{28}$.
Coldeſt Day 12, 42, S.W.b W.2. } Mean Height 33 $\frac{3}{28}$.
Warmeſt 25, 25, S.E.b E. 1. }

The peripneumonic Fever, which was very often accompanied with the Petechiæ, ſtill continued.—The Blood drawn in this Diſorder was very livid, nay and black in its Appearance, and the Texture of it generally too much *diſſolved; frequently indeed it was altogether ſanious.

The Small-pox were more common, but in general of a more favourable Kind.—A little Kind of Fever, with red and very angry Puſtules, which broke out in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, was very common; it was however ſlight in its Appearance, and ſoon vaniſhed, leaving behind a great Roughneſs of the Cuticle.

The peſtilential Fever amongſt the Sailors

* In the epidemic petechial Fever, which *Ramazzini* has moſt accurately deſcribed, he always found the Blood to be of a Roſe-colour, purple, diſſolved, and to have very little Size in it. See *Ramazzini*'s Conſtitution. Epidem. Ann. 1692, &c. Sect. 27, 47.

was exceeding rife :— Attend to the following Hiſtory of it.

In the Beginning of the Spring, two Men of War (the *Panther* and *Canterbury*, the latter of which was juſt come from the *Mediterranean)* put into this Port ; out of theſe more than two hundred Sick were immediately brought aſhore, the greater Part of whom were ill in a malignant, nay, in a peſtilential, Fever ; and, from thoſe the Contagion being alſo ſpread among the common People, it made moſt terrible Havock. — Nor was there ſufficient Ground wanting to ſuſpect, that thoſe Ships had been infected by a Plague, which at that Time raged all over the *African* Coaſts, as there was a frequent Commerce between them.—The Sick were at firſt ſeized with a ſlight Shuddering ; preſently came on a ſudden burning Heat, without any Regularity ; the Pulſe in the mean While very variable, now exceeding quick, then amazingly ſunk ; after this there came on immediately an Heavineſs, or an acute Pain in the Head, often in the Occiput, frequently in the Sinciput, but more commonly in the Temples, or a little above the Eyes, which was by much more violent ;—nay the very Balls of the Eyes themſelves were greatly pained, and could not bear the Light. In the mean Time there was a perpetual Drowſineſs ; but very little kindly, refreſhing Sleep ; with a very troubleſome

ſome Tinkling in the Ears, or a violent Giddineſs. A very naſty and bitter Taſte alſo in the Mouth excited frequent Vomitings, and thoſe very bilious, having a great Deal of Phlegm intermixed with them. The Tongue was almoſt quite yellow, or brown, and foul, ſeldom however very dry, but rough in the Middle. Being now very ſoon debilitated, they took to their Bed, labouring however under great Anxiety, and as if quite terrified, the Pains now ranging here and there, all over their Limbs. Their Urine was thin, crude, watery, or lurid, often nevertheleſs of a fiery red Colour, appearing as if ſome ſmall Quantity of Blood had been intimately mixed with it, or ſome very ſtrong Lixivium: Theſe Kinds of Urine, always ſparing in Quantity, and very thin, never depoſited any Sort of Sediment:—I have remarked, that thoſe were conſtantly a very bad Omen.

Such was the State of Things in the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe; but, after three or four Days, every Thing grew worſe and worſe: For now the Fever became more violently inflammatory; preſently there followed a Phrenſy, or reſtleſs Coma, with a grim Countenance, and an Orange-colour Caſt in the Eyes; perpetual Toſſing in Bed, the greateſt Anxiety, ſo as to be ſcarce tolerable to the By-ſtanders themſelves; oftentimes a moſt outrageous

Madneſs, often a ſmall Kind of Dotage, every now and then talking wildly to themſelves.

Violet-coloured, livid, brown, and even quite black Petechiæ, very often made their Appearance between the ſixth and eleventh Day, ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later; the more florid they were, ſo much the better. However, dark, ſmall, and numberleſs Spots in the Skin, like Freckles, were always a very bad Omen; but the worſt of all was black and blue Marks, the Nails and Extremities of the Fingers being alſo * livid, or of a Lead-colour. — This laſt indeed is always a fatal Sign in acute Diſeaſes, as it indicates a Stagnation of the Blood in the Extremities of the Arteries. — It is however a favourable Sign, when there is a vivid Colour in the Nails; and therefore it is a Phyſician's Buſineſs to inſpect them nicely.

There came on, even from the firſt Seizure, a violent Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, which, daily increaſing, together with a ſtringent Pain in the Heart, (for this they always complained of) and a tremulous Reſpiration, and as it were an Hickuping, (nay, often with a terrible Singultus, and the greateſt Languor, frequently even to Fainting) portended the utmoſt Danger; beſides all which, Tremors, Subſultus of the Tendons, a Staggering in the Head, irre-

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 98.

gular

gular Shudderings, and cold Sweats, now ſuddenly came on.—The Feet were often extremely cold, at the ſame Time that the Face, and eſpecially the Cheeks, were moſt violently burning; in the mean While a moſt profuſe and fœtid Sweat flowed down to the very Extremities of their Ankles, the Pulſe all this Time exceedingly low, and as quick as poſſible, and now Death inſtantly enſued.

A moſt deſtructive Diarrhœa alſo frequently melted down the miſerable Patients, the Skin being hard, and quite dried up, like an Hide; whilſt the Tongue was as ſtiff as if ſmoak-dried, ſcarce any Power of Motion left, even ſo much as that of Speech. Not uncommonly alſo, at the Height of the Diſeaſe, black, ulcerous Apthæ tormented them in their Fauces and Throat, which were very ſpeedily after followed by a conſtant Singultus, then a ſanious or gangrenous Dyſentery, which ſoon carried off the Sick.—However, a ſlight Flux coming on about the eleventh Day, whether owing to Art, or ſpontaneouſly, was ſalutary to ſeveral, provided it was not livid, or too liquid.

At this Time alſo (*viz.* at the State of the Diſeaſe) a plentiful Eruption of Puſtules, in the Manner of the Small-pox, but containing nothing in them but a thin ſharp * Ichor, was exceedingly beneficial. — Sometimes however

* Φλύκλαιναι of the ancient Phyſicians.

thoſe

thoſe which broke out were much milder, and very angry, which went often again in the Form of Scales: Theſe alſo were ſalutary. In ſome particular Patients I took Notice of ſome very white and broad Spots, a little prominent, like thoſe from the Sting of a Nettle: Theſe were of doubtful Preſage.

There were ſeveral others of thoſe ſick Perſons, who had indeed none of thoſe Symptoms, but were relieved either by Ulcers in the Ears, or ſmall Swellings, or by a Parotis; all of whom were affected with a great Deafneſs, and that too of a long Continuance.

An Hæmorrhage from the Noſtrils was alſo ſalutary to a great many; altho' it was a very bad Sign, when only a few ſharp Drops, tinctured with Blood, diſtilled from thence; nor indeed did a copious Diſcharge of that Kind always prove ſerviceable; for the Noſtrils frequently had too great a Diſcharge from them, even to Fainting, eſpecially at the latter End of *July*, when it was often moſt exceedingly profuſe; at which Time moſt commonly a bloody Dyſentery camé on alſo.—I ſcarce remember any Fever, in which a Loſs of Sight, and falſe Sparklings before the Eyes, were ſo common.

I knew of nothing that was ſo certain a Sign of Nature's getting the better of the Diſeaſe, as a very free and copious Spitting, a kindly Sweat coming on, or a plentiful Diſcharge of a tawny, thick

thick Urine: However the Urine very ſeldom depoſited any Sediment during the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe; nay, when it had remained turbid for ſome Hours, it became bye-and-bye quite thin. This is always a Sign of a Fever terminating ill, and therefore, upon the ſlighteſt Occaſion, this was attended with a Relapſe. —If any one made uſe of a Fleſh or Fiſh Diet, unleſs he had been very well purged, and his Recovery confirmed, he infallibly indulged himſelf herein at the utmoſt Danger of his Life; nor did he often run a leſs Riſk from a more rough Cathartic.

It is my Opinion, indeed, that the common People hurted themſelves very conſiderably by eating too freely of Fiſh, of which, at this Time, there was an amazing Abundance; eſpecially Mackarel; ſince theſe always produce viſcid and rancid Humours. The Sweat indeed of the very healthieſt Perſon, who feeds much upon Fiſh, is by far more fœtid than if he lived only upon Fleſh and Bread.—Nay, it has been a long While remarked, that eating too plentifully of Fiſh produces the Scurvy, and other cutaneous Diſorders.—

So much as to the Nature of this Diſorder: I am now alſo to mention a few Things relative to the Cure of it.

In the Cure of Diſeaſes indeed ſome general Rules are to be obſerved, with that Proviſo, however,

however, that proper Regard ſhould be paid to the Conſtitution of every Patient: Therefore * *Celſus*, from *Hippocrates*, ſays, "Mederi oportere & Communia, & propria intuentem." Nor indeed is there any Caſe whatever in which this is more requiſite than in Bleeding, where both the Strength and Age, and alſo the Habit of Body, are to be diligently attended to.

In the very Beginning of theſe Fevers Bleeding is exceedingly proper, and that more, or leſs, in Proportion to the † Symptoms; as thus: If the Pulſe is ſtrong, the Fever violent, or the Pain acute, it ought to be repeated, eſpecially if a very tenacious Film covers over the Cruor; but this is by no Means to be done, if the *Craſis* of the Blood is not ſufficiently firm, and too attenuated; and more particularly ſo, if the Serum of it is blackiſh, or tinctured with red. However there is no certain Indication to be drawn from the Colour and Superficies of the Cruor, unleſs it ſprings forth with a full Stream and Force; ſince, when it trickles down the Arm, or comes out Drop by Drop, it always deceives with a falſe and florid Appearance.

Blood being drawn in the firſt Place, it is neceſſary, bye-and-bye, to vomit the Patient with ſome gentle Emetic, eſpecially if a Sickneſs, and

* *Celſ.* Præfat. P. 17, Edit. Almeloveen.

† Conſult what I have ſaid in Regard to Bleeding, in putrid, malignant Fevers, *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 104.

a Reaching

a Reaching to vomit, calls for it; for, by the Uſe of this Method, the bilious Colluvies (which, if it remained, would for the future feed the Diſeaſe) is moſt effectually pumped up. —This alſo Nature herſelf points out, by her frequently, of her own Accord, exciting a Puking;—and not only in the Beginning, but in any Stage of the Diſeaſe, the Stomach is to be waſhed out, if there is an Urging to vomit, or there is a bilious, fœtid, and very diſagreeable † Eructation.—The Yolk of a rotten Egg, altho' given in a very few Grains, immediately occaſions a dreadful Cholera;—ſtagnant and putrid Bile is no leſs virulent, and therefore for that Reaſon is to be thrown off aſſoon as poſſible.

In general, after the Emetic follows a Stool; but, if this does not anſwer, Recourſe is to be had to ſome gentle Clyſter. Should this however prove ineffectual, and, before the Coming on of the Fever, the Patient ſhould be more coſtive than he ought to be, he is to be made more laxative by proper Medicines, as by Manna, Crem. of Tartar, Rhubarb, *Glauber*'s Salts, *&c.* which chiefly act in the Primæ Viæ, and at leaſt occaſion no violent Commotions in the Blood.—I by no Means approve of draſtic

† Ubi Ruſtus amari cum gravitate Præcordiorum ſunt, ad Vomitum protinùs confugiendum eſt. *Celſ.* Lib. 1, C. 3.

Cathartics,

Cathartics, as being exceedingly prejudicial. The milder Purgatives very commodiouſly exterminate thoſe Humours, which, by remaining longer in the Viſcera, every Day acquire a greater Acrimony, and even which return again perpetually into the Blood thro' the *Meſaraic* Veſſels and the lacteal Veins.—After the Vomit, and the Purgative, a ſmall Quantity of *Theriaca Andromachi*, or Elixir Aſthmaticum, is to be adminiſtered.

Having proceeded thus far, it will be now neceſſary to make a Pauſe for ſome little Time, in order to examine which Way Nature herſelf points, and not to * drive her out of her Courſe by a prepoſterous Farrago of Medicine. In the mean Time, however, ſome ſubacid Diluents are to be freely uſed, in order that a pure and uncorrupted Matter may be mixed with the Maſs of Blood, and that its ſharp Salts, and pernicious Acrimony, may hereby be corrected; for by this Method Things are moſt ſucceſsfully brought to a Criſis, eſpecially if ſome mild Attenuants, and laxative Medicines, are exhibited likewiſe. Nor can I eaſily per-

* —— Ἀκμαζουσῶν τῶν Νούσων, Ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν βέλτιον.
Hippocrat. Aph. 29, Sect. 2.

This is an Admonition of the greateſt Moment in acute Diſorders; for what prudent Phyſician, during the Paroxyſm of an intermitting Fever, would diſturb the Courſe of Nature?

ceive

ceive what other Kind of Phyſick is to be given in this Stage of the Fever, unleſs the Strength of Nature is exhauſted, and the Circulation of the Blood grows torpid; for then you muſt have Recourſe indeed to proper Stimulants, by laying on Bliſters, and alſo by adminiſtering ſome generous Alexipharmacs.—I intreat you however, good Doctor! not to make too free with thoſe; ſince, in throwing in large Quantities of volatile alcaline Salts, every Thing tends to the greateſt Degree of Putrefaction, unleſs you can moderate the Acrimony of the Humours, and prevent the Diſſolution of the Blood.—For this Reaſon, in Caſes where warmer Medicines are required, I generally intermix ſome Acids, as Vinegar, Juice of Lemons, or Elix. Vitriol. which, being properly ſaturated with Spices, makes no contemptible Alexipharmac, and of which ſome Drops are very frequently to be given out of an aromatic Wine, or ſome Cardiac Julep, with a Bolus compoſed of *Confect. Cardiac.* Saffron, *Rad. Contrayerv.* &c.—It is needleſs however to lay down any Forms of Preſcription; ſince whoever knows what is indicated in the preſent Caſe, can very eaſily adapt his * Remedies to it: Indeed Care is to be taken, not to uſe the Spurs when there is Occaſion for the Reins; nor ſhould we be too eager in for-

* Εἰ τίς ἰδοίη τὴν Αἰτιὴν τοῦ Νουσήματος, οἷος εἴη προσφέρειν τὰ ξυμφέροντα. *Hippoc.* de Flatib. in the Beginning.

cing

cing Sweats by adminiſtering very warm Medicines. For, if the Blood is but well diluted, and the proper Temperament of it preſerved, Nature herſelf will in her own Time, and of her own Accord, bring forth a * Sweat.—I ſhall not deny, indeed, that this Fever is very ſeldom removed without Sweating, but, when it is very profuſe, I always ſuſpect it.

In the Cure therefore of Diſeaſes of this Kind, I commonly uſe this Method :—In the Beginning of the Fever, after the proper Evacuations, I order the ſaline Draughts, with ſome fixed or volatile alcaline Salt (according as Circumſtances require; the one to promote Urine, by the other a Sweat) with Juice of Lemons, or *Seville* Oranges, or very ſharp white-wine Vinegar, well ſaturated, to which I add ſimple Alexeter. Water, Sp. Lavend. C. or ſome ſuch Thing. In this Manner is compounded a Medicine, which, like a mild Soap, attenuates the thick Humours, and intimately commixes the Oils and Salts with the watery Part of the Blood. —In the mean Time ſubacid Diluents are to be plentifully adminiſtered, which, by the Mediation of this ſaline Remedy, are very readily intermixed with the whole Maſs of Humours. By this Method the Blood is kept well mixed, and duly fluid, and its Acrimony is corrected;

* Πάλιν δὲ ἀνοιγόμενον τε καὶ ἀναπνέον, καὶ κινέμενον τὸ Σῶμα συμφέρον ποιήσει. *Hippocrat.* de Locis in Hómin. Sect. 939.

whilſt

whilſt the ſharp Salts, being diſſolved, flow off continually through the Pores of the Skin, by Stool, or Urine; nor is Nature in the mean Time diſturbed in performing her Concoctions. However, ſhould ſhe prove tardy, and too languid, I recruit her Imbecillity by a more generous Courſe of Medicine; and that more eſpecially, if a coldiſh Sweat ſhould come on, the Urine be pale, or the Eruptions (whether they are Puſtules or Petechiæ) not be of ſo lively a Colour.

By this Management it generally happens, that kindly Sweats break forth, which daily alleviate the Fever; nevertheleſs, if they are unequal and irregular, either too cold or too profuſe, Things turn out not ſo well; for often there comes on immediately a Rigor, and an Exacerbation of the Fever, and, in a very ſhort Time after, a Phrenſy; upon the Approach of which, if the Bowels are too coſtive, a Clyſter is forthwith to be adminiſtered (indeed I would always rather chuſe through the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe to keep my Patient in a laxative State, than a coſtive.) If a Delirium renders it neceſſary, Recourſe is immediately to be had to the Application of Cupping, and Scarifications on the Neck and Shoulders; after which, Bliſters are to be applied behind the Ears, to the Occiput, and to the very Places which have been ſcarified, and next to the Legs and Thighs.

—Thoſe Things are moſt ſerviceable, where the Powers of Nature are torpid, and the Pulſe in the Arteries languid.—At this Time, however, I add to the Cardiac Boluſſes Camphor. or Sal Succin. interpoſing ſometimes alſo an Ounce or two of Diacodium, nay, if the Reſtleſſneſs requires it, one or two Grains of Extract. Thebaic.

In this Courſe of Medicine I perſiſt, to the State of the Diſeaſe, when every Thing very quickly takes a much more favourable, or a much worſe Turn; nor are Days now only to be carefully attended to, but even Hours: If neither a kindly Sweat relieve the Patient, nor a gentle Diarrhœa nor a free Expectoration come on, the Patient is in very great Danger.—At this Time then we muſt try what Effects a mild Purgative may produce, by giving ſome Rhubarb, Manna, Crem. of Tartar, *Glauber*'s Salts, *&c.* you are alſo in the mean Time to ſupport the decayed Force of Nature by proper Cardiacs: Indeed I ſcarcely know any better than ſome generous red Wine, with Spices boiled in it, ſuch as Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, *Seville*-Orange Rind with Half Water, or ſome auſtere Alexipharmacs with Elix. Vitrioli or Lemon-Juice; for theſe ſtrengthen the Force of the Fibres, and the Craſis of the Blood, and at the ſame Time they greatly reſtrain the Putrefaction of the Humours. A Thing this, which is diligently to be attended to, where otherwiſe

wiſe the Blood degenerates into a Sanies, and the Lymph into an Ichor, and in a ſhort Time there ſteals on a putrid Diſſolution of the Whole, as if the * Poiſon of Vipers had been mixed with the Blood.

A Swelling of the Hypochondria, a Rumbling in the Inteſtines, a tenſe Abdomen, a Coſtiveneſs, Head-ach, a too great Drowſineſs, a Vertigo, an approaching Delirium, a very ſtinking Breath, and an Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, with frequent Belchings, demand the Cleanſing of the Bowels by Purgatives.—Eaſy, conſtant, and regular Sweats, the Eruption of Puſtules, or Exanthemata, or a plentiful Spitting coming on, forbid it; for a Diarrhœa, even in Peripneumonies, intirely ſuppreſſes the Spitting; which frequently unfortunately happens alſo in the Small-pox.—A great Deficiency of Strength, and a Languor, alſo does not render Purging ſo proper.

However, under the Circumſtances abovementioned, I at all Times give a † Purgative, eſpecially in the Decline of the Fever, when Nature aims at a Criſis no other Way. This Method of Purging is often tried with very great Succeſs even in the confluent Kind of Small-pox, upon the ninth or eleventh Day from the Eruption, when moreover very little can be

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 51.

† Ibid. Page 111—114.

carried off by the ſalival Ducts, or the Pores of the Skin; and why not in this Fever alſo?—Without Doubt, where a putrid Colluvies, and a corrupted Bile, abound in the Ventricle, and the Inteſtines, they ought to be carried off aſſoon as poſſible; unleſs you would cheriſh the Diſeaſe by increaſing the * Putreſcence every Hour.—In this Fever indeed, of which I have now treated, I have ſeen an immenſe Quantity of bilious Saburra brought off by Vomit or Stool, to the great Relief of the Sick, it being productive of a ſweet Sleep, when there had been before the greateſt Reſtleſſneſs, and a perpetual Watchfulneſs, for ſeveral Days, and alſo Nights.—Whilſt indeed the Ventricle is loaded with this acrid Filth, and putrid Bile, the Head always greatly labours, the Spirits are diſturbed, and the Strength greatly impaired.—Nor is it only in the Primæ Viæ that Vomits prove ſo very beneficial; but they do ſo likewiſe through the whole Syſtem of the Veſſels, by attenuating the ſtagnant Humours, and expelling thoſe which are † putrid.

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 111—114.

† See Dr. *Cheyne*'s *New Theory of Fevers*, Page 83—94, Edit. of the Year 1722.

JULY.

JULY.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 27th.

This Month likewiſe was ſomewhat cold, but the Atmoſphere exceeding dry, and as it were ſmoaky: The Wind was often ſouth-weſt, oftener north-weſt, and ſometimes eaſterly. Every Spring and Rivulet was almoſt intirely dried up, and ſcarcely a green Herb to be ſeen.

Rain 4. 7. 9. 10. 12. 16. 19. 20. 26. 30.
Dig. Dec.
= 0.608.

Thunder the 30th.—A very heavy Rain in the northern Parts the 28th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 15, 29.9, N.N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 26, 29.3, S.S.W. 3. } 29.6. $\frac{16}{31}$.
Coldeſt Day 22, 39, N.N.W. 1. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{3}{31}$.
Warmeſt 3, 26, S.W. b W. 2x. }

The Small-pox were now epidemic, but yet generally mild; a Raſh up and down, and Diſorders of the Lungs; towards the End of the Month Dyſenteries were common.

The peſtilential Fever now raged very violently, and deſtroyed great Numbers: The common Burials were increaſed to at leaſt ſix Times the Number; nor did this Diſorder prevail only here, but alſo through the whole Neighbourhood. — A dreadful Anxiety, a perpetual Reſtleſſneſs, and a moſt terrible Pain of the

Head, tormented the Sick, and preſently came on a moſt outrageous Madneſs, and frequently, in a very ſhort Time after, a Lethargy, or a Convulſion of the Nerves. There were Diſcharges by Stool, Urine, and Tears, without the Patients perceiving it; the Voice oftentimes was ſuppreſſed in the Fauces, the Tongue frequently black, and exceeding dry, muttering incoherent, wild Sentences. — Several at the Cloſe of the Diſeaſe had a very painful Ulceration of the Fauces, altho' in the Beginning it was only a ſlight Inflammation: This occaſioned a very great Difficulty in Swallowing, and rendered it very tormenting. Impoſthumes of the Ears, Buboes, and very painful Boils, commonly broke out between the ninth and fourteenth Day of the Diſeaſe: Theſe were generally ſalutary, eſpecially if they came to a favourable Suppuration; but, if they ſtruck in, it was very bad: Indeed, ſometimes they remained indurated ſeveral Days, without the very leaſt Suppuration, eſpecially in the Parts about the Neck, where they continued even for ſome Months. About this Time alſo there frequently came on a Diarrhœa, which was beneficial, and that more eſpecially, if that which was voided was bilious, blackiſh, but not too liquid: But a ſanious, bloody, or a very watery Stool, was always an evil Omen. — The Stench of this was generally ſo great, as to be altogether

altogether intolerable to the old Nurſes, who attended the Sick, and even to the Sick themſelves: Sometimes the Patients laboured under a fatal Teneſmus.

The Urine, even of thoſe Perſons who were upon their Recovery, continued crude, and often limpid; often alſo it was turbid, wheyiſh, and as it were oily, and yet it never threw down any Sediment at all; an evident Argument this of a very great Crudity, and that ſo far, that, altho' the Sick ſeemed to be quite reſtored, they nevertheleſs very frequently, upon the ſlighteſt Accident, † relapſed again. Indeed thoſe, who were upon the Recovery, that fed too plentifully upon Fleſh or Fiſh, infallibly fell back again into a Fever, eſpecially if the Body had not been well cleanſed by Purgatives. —Nevertheleſs, the ſtronger Kind of Cathartics expoſed thoſe Perſons to the very ſame Danger.

Such Perſons as had Abſceſſes break out in the auricular Paſſage, or behind the Ears, or in the Neck; but more eſpecially if ſeveral red, angry Puſtules broke out about the Lips; might almoſt certainly hope for a Recovery. All thoſe who were ſick, laboured under a Deafneſs, or Tinkling in the Ears, which fre-

† Febris, quæ ſine ratione, ſine bonis Signis, finita eſt, ferè revertitur. *Celſ.* Lib. 2, C. 7. *Hippocrat.* Aph. 12, Sect. 2.

quently remained a long Time after the Breaking of the Impoſthume.

Indeed it is ſurpriſing, that the Eruption of ſo ſmall a Quantity of morbid Matter ſhould produce ſuch happy Effects, as we very frequently perceive it to do; ſince the Cauſe of the Diſorder ſeems ſcarcely poſſible to be eradicated this Way. I imagine indeed, that this is only a Sign, that the Powers of Nature are as yet ſtrong, and that the Circulation of the Blood is yet ſufficiently free in the fartheſt and ſmalleſt Ramifications of the Arteries; which being deficient, neither does an Impoſthume, or Tubercle, come to a State of Maturation, nor do the Puſtules emerge. Hence accordingly, a ſhort Time before Death, Nature being quite overcome, the ſmall Ulcers are perceived to be quite pale and dried up, and, if there are any Puſtules likewiſe, they grow pale and livid, *viz.* from the Stagnation of the Blood in the Extremities of the ſmaller Veſſels.

Amongſt the other ſalutary Omens is moreover to be reckoned a ſour, ſalt Taſte in the Mouth, with a large Flux of Spittle; on the contrary, a very bitter, and (as it is called) a Copper Taſte, was a certain Token of the Diſorder's terminating ill, and of a ſpeedy Relapſe into a Fever, unleſs the putrid Bile, and morbid Colluvies, were ſoon carried off by an Emetic,

tic, or a gentle Cathartic. After the giving of theſe, I daily experienced the beneficial Effects of * *Tinct. Corticis Alexipharm.* in recovering the Strength, and expelling the Remains of the Fever. The Virtue of this Medicine conſiſts in ſtrengthening the Fibres, and reſtoring a due Conſtitution of the Fluids, at the ſame Time that it does not obſtruct the Diſcharge of the morbid Matter thro' the Pores of the Skin; and therefore it is ſafer to give this than the Cortex Peruvian. itſelf, which frequently conſtringes too violently.

During the Whole of this very unhealthy Seaſon, the Bliſters diſcharged commonly an immenſe Quantity of Humours, but healed with the utmoſt Difficulty; nay ſome were quite melted down by their enormous Flux.

There was for a long Time every-where an immenſe Quantity of Fiſh, eſpecially Mackarel, by the immoderate Uſe of which, no Doubt, ſeveral Diſorders were generated; for theſe increaſed both the Putreſcence of the Humours, and that ſcorbutic Contagion which now raged every-where, chiefly amongſt the Sailors; whoſe Gums were quite corroded, and whoſe Breath was exceedingly fœtid. — Upon this Account the Uſing a good deal of Vinegar is very proper, in order hereby to correct that rancid Oil that is in them, and that pu-

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 122.

treſcent

treſcent Quality.—I have not the leaſt Doubt, but that the plentiful Uſe of Vinegar, and Cyder, would be very beneficial to Sailors in long Voyages*; nay, this is already ſufficiently experienced; ſo that ſeveral Captains of Ships carry Cyder with them even to the *Eaſt-Indies*: Vinegar indeed prevents the Putreſcence of the Fleſh, and Water likewiſe.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

There was now the greateſt Alteration, both in the Atmoſphere itſelf, and the Conſtitution of the Air. We had now almoſt perpetual Showers, and the great Humidity of the Air diſſolved every Thing: This occaſioned a very bad Harveſt, ſpoiled almoſt all the Corn, and rendered the Fruits of the Earth quite inſipid.—There were every-where vaſt Quantities of Muſhrooms. The Wind was very often ſoutherly; a tempeſtuous ſouth-weſterly Wind alſo was common; which occaſioned a very thick, cold, and exceeding moiſt Atmoſphere, eſpecially towards the End of the Month.

* Conſult my *Method for preſerving the Health of Seamen in long Cruiſes and Voyages.*

Rain

Rain 2. 3 4. 5. 6. 10—12. 15. 16. 17.
18. 20. 21. 22. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 31.

Dig. Dec.
= 3.510.

A Storm the 26th, a. m. S. S. W. 4_x.—The 28th, a. m. S. W. 4. — A great Hoar-Froſt the 29th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 29.9, S. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 3, 29.1, S. W. 2. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 29, 42, N. 1. }
Warmeſt 1, 27, N. W. 1. } Mean Height 34 $\frac{25}{30}$.

The epidemical Small-pox, which in this Place were far from being fatal, were in other Places quite the contrary.—A bloody Dyſentery, and Cholera, were common.—Several were troubled with a ſlight Angina, and a Swelling of the Fauces, together with wandering rheumatic Pains.

The malignant Fever, amongſt the Sailors, was ſtill rife, and deſtroyed ſeveral; ſome indeed on the ſeventh Day, nay, ſometimes ſooner; ſome indeed lingered on to the twentieth Day, and even beyond it.—At this Time frequently no Petechiæ appeared, or at leaſt very few; nevertheleſs they often ſpotted the Body all over. — Frequently oily and fœtid Sweats melted down the Sick; nor was it uncommon for a violent Dyſentery to conſume thoſe whom the Fever had almoſt left: The Principles of the

the Blood being ſo exceedingly diſſolved, that the Humours iſſued through whatever Paſſage they found.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 10th. Full Moon the 24th.

A weſterly Wind, generally inclining to the South, continued until the 18th, with an almoſt perpetual Fall of heavy Rain. Afterwards it blew in a quite contrary Direction, which raiſed the Barometer, and dried the Atmoſphere.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 13. 15. 16. 17. 22. 23. 24. = 3.628.

Dig. Dec.

A ſlight Storm the 7th, p. m. S. W. b W. 4_x. —The 27th at Night, E. b S. 4_x.—A Paraſelene the 17th, H. 7, p. m. W. N. W. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 25, 30.0, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 11, 29.0, W. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{2}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 59, N. E. 1. }
Warmeſt 6, 34, S. W. 2^x. } Mean Height 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Malignant Fevers now were neither ſo numerous or ſo violent. Several Perſons were plagued with a Dyſentery, and not a few with a violent aſthmatic Cough. Swellings of the Fauces, the Parotids, the Cheeks, with a violent Tooth-ach, troubled Numbers. The Colic, ariſing from drinking too freely of new-made

made Cyder, with a violent Flux, was troubleſome to a great many. Ophthalmies up and down, the Small-pox very rife.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

This Month was uncommonly cold; it began with a Froſt, and on the 10th it was very ſevere. The Wind was generally north-eaſterly, not ſeldom eaſterly, and ſometimes we had a rainy, ſoutherly Wind: The Station of the Barometer was generally high, but the Atmoſphere denſe.

Rain 4. 5. 6—8. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 28. 29. —— Hail the 7th. — Much Hail and Snow the 23d. = 1.914.

Dig. Dec.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 27, 30.3, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 20, 29.3, S.W. 2x. } 29.8 $\frac{2}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 27, 69. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{12}{28}$.
Warmeſt 20, 44. }

Slow, nervous Fevers were common; there were alſo ſome malignant ones ſtill remaining, which towards the End were attended with a Diarrhœa, and, ſometimes, a mucous Dyſentery, with Streaks of Blood. A Cough, Angina, Swelling of the Fauces, and Pains in the Teeth, ſeized Numbers. The Cyder-Colic

now prevailed very much, however, not with its uſual Violence, on the Account of the Diarrhœa, which almoſt conſtantly attended it. The Small-pox were yet epidemical.

NOVEMBER.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 22d.

November alſo was very cold, and the Atmoſphere very denſe; the Wind often north-eaſterly, often north-weſterly, a very violent and rainy ſouth-weſt Wind frequently intervening. Now and then there were very great Hoar-Froſts, nor was it uncommon to have a ſevere Froſt.

Rain 1. 2. 5. 7. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 16. 20. 21. 22. 23. 25. 27. 28 — 30. —— Hail 1. 5. 25. —— Much Snow 2. 24. 25. = 3.844.

Dig. Dec.

A very violent Storm the 1ſt, from the Morning very early until Night, N. W. 4_x. — The 21ſt, in the Morning, S. W. b W. 4. — The 26th, at Night, S. W. 4_x. — Thunder and Lightning the 25th in the Evening.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 30.2, N. N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 24, 28.8, E. 2. } 29.5 $\frac{14}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 25, 69. N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 60 $\frac{29}{29}$.
Warmeſt 15, 50, S. W. b W. 1_x. }

The Small-pox were ſtill rife; malignant Fevers up and down; ſlow and miliary ones here

here and there, chiefly in the Country: Eryſipelas, Angina, and vexatious Coughs, ſeized ſeveral: Numbers laboured under the Cyder-Colic, generally attended with a Diarrhœa, by Means of which it was ſoon removed; for a colical Diſorder very ſeldom torments thoſe Perſons that are laxative; at leaſt this Diſeaſe ſoon gives Way to Anodynes; which may be conveniently given after one or two Doſes of Rhubarb; and, amongſt theſe, none is better than Philonium: Take Care, however, that you do not render your Patient too ſoon coſtive; ſince, very ſoon afterwards, the Pains return again, by the Heaping up together afreſh the acrid Colluvies: The Bowels therefore are always to be kept open for ſome Days, whilſt the Body in the mean Time is to be well guarded againſt the Cold, otherwiſe, by ſhutting up the Pores of the Skin, the * Bowels ſoon ſuffer.

DECEMBER.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 21ſt.

A melancholy, ſtormy, and rainy Seaſon uſhered in the Month of *December*, at the ſame

* *Alexand. Trallianus* well knew the Connection between the Pores of the Skin and the Inteſtines: "ἄυξεται γὰρ τὸ "ῥεῦμα, (viz. to the Inteſtines) εἰς ὅσον ἂν πυκνωθῇ τὸ Δέρμα." *Trullian.* P. 216, ex Edit. *Goupyli*, Fol. Lutet. 1548, and alſo *Hippocrat.* Lib. 6, Epid. Sect. 3, in the very Beginning.

Time

Time that the Wind was every Day ſouth-weſterly. On the 2d and 3d of the Month there was terrible Thunder and Lightning, with Hail and Rain; this rendered the Atmoſphere very denſe, and exceeding moiſt. From the 11th to the 20th the Face of Things was quite changed, by the Setting-in of a very ſevere Froſt. Immenſe Hoar-Froſts, with a clear Sky and north-eaſt Wind: From that Time a ſoutherly Wind prevailed, which rendered the Atmoſphere very denſe and moiſt.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 19. 21. 22. 23. 26. 27. 29. 30. 31. —— Violent Hail 2. —— Snow 14. 15. 19. 20. = 6.290. Dig. Dec.

A furious Tempeſt the 1ſt, at Night, S.W. 4^x. — The 2d, p. m. S. W. b W. 4. — A Storm the 3d, S. W. 4_x. — The 5th, W. 4_x. in the Evening. — The 6th, early in the Morning, W. S. W. 4. — The 20th, before Day-break, N. W. b N. 4. — The 21ſt, all Day, S. S. E. 4. with a moſt heavy Rain, which intirely melted all the Snow; the ſame Day alſo there was very terrible Thunder and Lightning.—A very ſtinking Fog the 27th, W. S. W. 1_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 31, 30.0, N. W. 1_x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 22, 28.8, S. S. W. 3^x. } 29.4

Coldeſt Day 10, 80, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 61 $\frac{35}{100}$.
Warmeſt 8, 49, S. W. 3. }

The

The Small-pox were ſtill rife: Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and Rheumatiſms here and there: Some petechial Fevers ſtill; a violent Cough, and terrible Aſthma, afflicted Numbers: The Colic was exceeding common; nevertheleſs a Looſeneſs, and that very bilious, ſoon carried it off.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year 1740, was = Dig. Dec. 24.042.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1741.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 20th.

FROM the Beginning of the Month to the 6th the Wind was north-weſt, from thence to the 15th we had a very cold north-eaſt Wind, then came on a rainy ſouth-weſt; but, from the 26th to the very End, it blew furiouſly from the South-eaſt. — About the Middle of the Month there was an exceeding hard Froſt, and a very dry Atmoſphere; but, whilſt the Wind was ſouth-weſterly, it became very moiſt, and all the Froſt intirely melted away.

Rain

Rain 2. 16. 18. 19. 21. 22. 24. 25. 27. 28.
Dig. Dec.
29. —— Snow 10. 12. 14. = 1.936.

A Storm the 27th, in the Night, and all the ſucceeding Day, S. E. b E. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.3, N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 16, 28.9, S. S. W. 3. } 29.8.

Coldeſt Day 15, 79, E. N. E. 1x. } Mean Height 61 $\frac{22}{31}$.
Warmeſt 22, 52, S. W. 3x. }

The Small-pox were as yet very common. Numbers laboured under the Colic, occaſioned by the Drinking of new Cyder, and not a few from a Superabundance of Bile: All of them were open, and laxative, at one Time diſcharging bilious, at another mucous Matter. Several acute Diſorders of the Breaſt, and alſo Anginas and Rheumatiſms, were common. Apoplexies and Epilepſies here and there.

Such Perſons as were conſumptive in their Lungs ſuffered greatly, by conſiderably increaſing their Cough and the Difficulty of Breathing.

The petechial Fever was ſomewhat more rife.

The common People now were affected with a very naſty and rank Itch; the Matter which ought to be diſcharged by Perſpiration being pent in, from the long and ſevere Cold's obſtructing the Pores of the Skin, by which Means the *miliary* Glands were ſhut up, and at length corroded. — In cold Countries, and

Seaſons, they are always much troubled with a ſcorbutic Plague, ariſing from a too great Contraction of the Pores of the Skin, and a too great Retention of the ſaline Effluvia of the Body.—Is it not eaſy from hence both to diſcover the Method for its Prevention, as well as Cure? It is certainly much more eaſily cured in Summer, than it is during a ſevere Winter.

FEBRUARY.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 19th.

The Mercury in general ſtood high in the Barometer this Month, and that even in the Beginning of it, altho' the Wind was ſometimes ſouth-eaſterly, nay, quite ſoutherly; but the Conſtitution of the Air was even then very moiſt and heavy *; nevertheleſs, from the 18th home to the End, a north-eaſterly Wind made the Atmoſphere thinner, very cold, and much drier.

Rain 1. 5—7. 10. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 26.—— Much Hail 15. 16. 17. = 1.456.

Dig. Dec.

The Barometer ſtood at 30.5 on the *7th, altho' the Wind was S. S. E. 2^{x}. At this Time there was a very great Miſt.—A Storm the 16th in the Morning, S. 4_{x}.—Thunder and Lightning in the Evening.—A very great Halo

* See Vol. I, Page 181.

about

about the Moon the 11th, H. 9, p. m. S. W. b W. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 27, 30.6, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 16, 29.2, S. b W. 3ˣ. } 29.9 $\frac{5}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 24, 72, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{9}{28}$.
Warmeſt 6, 53, a Calm. }

There were many Small-pox ſtill: Rheumatiſms, Peripneumonies, and Pleuriſies, both of the true and baſtard Kind, here and there. Violent Coughs, and terrible Paroxyſms of the Aſthma, were common; hence it was that this Seaſon was very injurious to conſumptive Perſons, ſince the north-eaſterly Wind irritated the Cough, ſtreightened the Lungs, and checked the Spitting. The Colic, and Diarrhœa, or the Gripes, prevailed very much.

The malignant Fever ſtill continued, but chiefly amongſt the Sailors, and moſtly in the Hoſpitals.

MARCH.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 21ſt.

The Mercury ſtood high during the whole Month of *March*, the Wind in the mean Time conſtantly between the eaſt and north Points. The Air alſo was very dry and cold, a Froſt very common, nay, towards the End of the Month, there was a very ſevere one.—There was not ſo much as one Drop of Rain all this Month.—Snow 18. 19.—Hail 28. = 0.072. Dig. Dec.

The long-continued north-eaſterly Winds very conſiderably leſſened the Tides, and the * high Station of the Barometer did not a little contribute thereto. This indeed is a conſtant Obſervation, that very great Roarings of the Waves and very high Tides precede, nay portend, the Approach of a tempeſtuous Seaſon, at leaſt upon theſe Coaſts: On the contrary, during open, fair Weather, and a north-eaſterly Wind, the Flowings of the Sea, and the Tides, are very ſmall.

A. B. the 5th, H. 9, N. N. E. 1.—A ſmall one the 9th, H. 8, E. 1ˣ.—The 21ſt, in the Evening, E. N. E. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 7, 30.5, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 31, 29.6, N. 1. } 30 0 $\frac{9}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 68, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{19}{31}$.
Warmeſt 9, 50, E. b S. 1ˣ. }

The Small-pox were every-where epidemic in general, however ſomewhat milder, unleſs amongſt the Sailors, ſeveral of whom died in it, the malignant Fever, which ſtill continued, probably contributing thereto: I believe alſo, that the ſcorbutic Habit, with which this Sort of People are affected very much, renders the Small-pox more fatal; ſince it was not uncommon to diſcharge bloody Urine, and ſometimes for them to expectorate bloody Matter.

Several Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, and

* See Vol. I, Page 17.

thoſe

thoſe very violent.—The Rheumatiſm and Gout were exceeding rife, nor was a terrible * Angina uncommon.—A very troubleſome Aſthma, for a long Time, and in a grievous Manner, oppreſſed Numbers.—Several alſo laboured under a very tedious and troubleſome Cough. The Blood drawn from all thoſe Perſons was very glutinous. Not a few conſumptive Perſons were ſuddenly taken off.

APRIL.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 19th.

The Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere ſtill continued very dry and cold: In the Beginning of the Month there was Ice, and very great Hoar-Froſts. The prevailing Wind this Month was the north-eaſt, but, at the Cloſe of it, it was eaſterly, the Atmoſphere in the mean Time being very rare and dry; about the Middle there fell exceeding great Dews.—At the End of the Month, about *Totneſs*, *Dartmouth*, *Kingſbridge*, &c. they had a very great Quantity of Rain, whilſt there was not ſo much as a ſingle Drop here.

								Dig. Dec.
Rain	1.	5.	8.	9.	10.	20.	21.	= 0.452.

* Ὅταν χειμέριον γένηται Ἦρ, καὶ ὀπισθὲ χειμῶν, χειμερινὰι, καὶ αἱ Νοῦσοι, καὶ βηχώδεες, καὶ περιπνευμονικαὶ, καὶ Κυναγχικαὶ. *Hippocrat.* de Humorib. Sect. 7.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 3, 30.4, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 1, 29.5, N. 1ˣ. } 29.9 $\frac{24}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 2, 64, N. 1. } Mean Height 47 $\frac{14}{29}$.
Warmeſt 14, 41, a Calm. }

The Small-pox were every-where epidemic: Pleuro-peripneumonies very common: The Aſthma, a violent Cough, and indeed both acute and chronical Diſeaſes of the Lungs, prevailed exceeding much; ſeveral were ſeized with a Spitting of Blood; and Numbers of conſumptive Perſons joined the Manſions of the Dead.

A great many putrid Fevers, often attended with miliary Eruptions, and frequently with Petechiæ, in the ſouthern Parts of *Devonſhire*. —Upon a diligent Inquiry, I found that theſe were generally the Offspring of the Fever which raged among the Sailors, one or other of thoſe Perſons frequenting thoſe Places after their Recovery: So dangerous is it to receive People recovered from contagious Fevers; for the very Seeds of the Diſeaſe adhere for a long Time to the very Cloaths.

M A Y.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 19th.

Both in the Beginning and the End of *May* the Conſtitution of the Air was very dry, but about the Middle it was denſe and ſomewhat moiſter, frequent Showers falling between the 4th

4th and 21ſt, but afterwards ſcarcely a Drop of Rain. The Wind was frequently ſouth-eaſterly, altho' in the Beginning it was north-eaſterly, and at the Concluſion north-weſterly. Now and then there were very great Dews, eſpecially after the 20th.

The Gardens were infeſted with innumerable Caterpillars.

Rain 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 13. 15. 17. 18. 19.

Dig. Dec.
= 0.928

A ſmall Storm the 19th in the Morning, S. S. E. 4_x.—Very heavy Showers on the 30th, in the northern Parts, none here.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 21, 30.1, E. b S. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 18, 29.1, S.W. b W. 2^x. } 29.6 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 14, 52, N. b E. 1^x. } Mean Height 37 $\frac{22}{30}$.
Warmeſt 27, 24, N. N. W. 1. }

I ſcarce ever remember the Small-pox to have been every-where more rife. A Raſh here and there, or the *Roſſalia* of *Frid. Hoffman.* —The Angina, Cough, and Aſthma common. Some † tertian Fevers, ſome ſlow and nervous, more petechial; but the Spots were now much more florid.

† Conſult what I have ſaid in the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Pages 20, 21.

JUNE.

JUNE.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 17th.

The Wind was this Month various, but for the Generality weſterly. The Atmoſphere was commonly thick, and a very hot Seaſon towards the End.—An immenſe Number of all Kinds of Caterpillars devoured all the different Kinds of Garden-ſtuff. Graſshoppers innumerable, and vaſt Swarms of Flies, and Horſe-Flies, which greatly tormented the Cattle.

Rain 2. 3. 6. 7. 8. 9 16—18. 19. 20. 21. 24. 26. 27. = Dig. Dec. 1.250.

An unuſual Light the 29th, H. 11, p. m. namely, a fiery Arch, which was very lucid, and extended from the Horizon ſouth-eaſterly to at leaſt 90 Degrees.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 13, 30.0, N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 8, 29.3, W.S.W. 2. } 29.6 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$.

Coldeſt Day 10, 34, W.bN. 1^{x}. } Mean Height 27 $\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{8}$.
Warmeſt 29, 18, S.E. 1. }

The Small-pox were very epidemical, far and near, and carried off ſeveral; however in this Place they were not ſo fatal, unleſs accompanied with *Petechiæ*. A † cool Air, and the plentiful Uſe of acidulated Liquors, were at

† See what I have ſaid in the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Chapter *of the Small-pox*, Page 162.

this

this Time highly neceſſary, as without them the Patients were liable to be ſuffocated: For now the Stench of thoſe Perſons in the confluent Kind of Small-pox was exceedingly offenſive; this, however was not to be looked upon as a bad Omen, provided other Symptoms were favourable. A ſlight ſcarlet or puſtulary Fever here and there: Anginas, and Swellings of the Fauces, common: The Sailors' Fever up and down.

JULY.

New Moon the 1ſt. Full Moon the 17th.
New Moon the 31ſt.

The exceeding ſcorching and dry Seaſon now burned up every Thing; you could ſcarcely diſcover even a green Herb, unleſs in the moſt ſwampy Meadows; nevertheleſs there was an early and very plentiful Harveſt, and the Corn was excellent.—In the Beginning of the Month the Wind was eaſterly, from the 7th to the 20th north-eaſterly, and from thence to the End unſettled. Great Dews almoſt every Night. The chirping Graſshoppers were innumerable: Flies and Horſe-Flies tormented the Cattle exceedingly.

Altho' the Atmoſphere was very dry, as was evident from the Hygroſcope, it nevertheleſs appeared as if covered over with a thin Smoak, which

which frequently happens in very * dry and ſunſhiny Seaſons.

Dig. Dec.
Rain 5. 6. 16. 18. 20. 25. 28. 29. = 0.764.

Lightning the 3d at Night, E. S. E. 3. Thunder likewiſe at a Diſtance.—A very great and lucid northern Light (altho' the Moon ſhone) the 12th, almoſt all Night, N. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 9, 29.9, N.N.E. 1x. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 5, 29.3, E. S. E. 2x. } 29.5 $\frac{8}{27}$.

Coldeſt Day 20, 30, N. 1. }
Warmeſt 14, 14, N. 1x. } Mean Height 22 $\frac{4}{27}$.

Very hot Days 1. 7. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 24. 28.

The Small-pox every-where. Several putrid Fevers, with a great Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, dry Tongue, and very bilious Urine. The Cholera and Diarrhœa very common: Leek-coloured, black Matter was frequently diſcharged; the Pains in general were very violent; and a good deal of blackiſh Bile was brought off. Every one being almoſt diſſolved by the profuſe Sweats ariſing from the exceſſive Heat, was very greatly debilitated.

Not only the more humid Parts of the Blood were evaporated by the intenſe Heat, but the more active likewiſe, and the Strength of the Fibres was moreover greatly enervated: What was the Conſequence? The denſer and more

* See the Obſervations for the Month of *June*, 1740.

ſluggiſh

ſluggiſh Maſs of the Humours ſtill remained behind, by which Means the Circulation of the Blood in the *meſaraic* Veſſels, the Liver, Spleen, and every-where elſe, became much ſlower according to the Laws of Nature, and this occaſioned an eaſy and a too ſpeedy Obſtruction. When once however this exceſſive Heat itſelf had daily torrified and ſharpened the Salts, the Acrimony of the Humours became daily greater; and this rendered the Bile more acrid; which occaſioned the Cholera, violent Gripings, and putrid Fevers.—What then is to be done? The Blood muſt be plentifully diluted, and its Acrimony alſo is to be continually ſoftened down. "I "will do it certainly, but the more that is "drank, the more profuſe the Sweat." Behold then a Cure for this Evil, without the Fatigue of Medicine! Mix only a little generous red Wine with ſome diluting Liquors, and, being taught by Experiment, you will be ſurpriſed at ſuch mighty Effects ariſing from ſuch a ſmall Quantity: For this braces up the ſmaller Veſſels, contracts the Pores of the Skin, and ſtrengthens the Juices. I have often ſeen, that, upon the Drinking one or two Cups full of Claret, or ſound Port, profuſe Sweats have immediately been checked, and that even in colliquative Fevers.—Be cautious however of drinking Tea, or warm Liquors, which are of dangerous Conſequences; nor indeed

are

are cold Liquors to be drank, whilſt the Body is very warm, without the utmoſt Danger.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

The Weather this Month was ſufficiently dry and warm, nay, ſometimes very hot, which occaſioned a moſt favourable and plentiful Harveſt; nor were there wanting ſeaſonable Showers, which greatly refreſhed the Earth, which was quite burnt up; ſo that, at the End of *Auguſt*, the Face of the Fields was quite renovated and green.

The Wind was variable, but moſtly to the northward, which always produced a ſerene Sky, and generally a warm one.

Rain 2. 5. 6. 7. 13. 19. 20. 21. 22. 25. 26. = 2.140.

Dig. Dec.

Prodigious Dews ſometimes: Caterpillars and Graſshoppers innumerable.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 16, 30.0, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 21, 29.2, S.S.W. 1. } 29 6 16/28.

Coldeſt Day 25, 36, E.S.E. 2. } Mean Height 27 26/28.
Warmeſt 10, 20, N. 1. }

The Small-pox were as yet very epidemic, and were now of a much worſe Kind, being generally attended with livid Spots. Putrid Fevers of a long Continuance (perhaps *meſenteric*)

teric) were very rife amongſt the lower Kind of People, and eſpecially among the Sailors; ſome were attended with a Phrenſy, but thoſe deſtroyed the Patients much ſooner. Such Perſons generally had a ſwoln Abdomen, and were coſtive; as therefore upon this Account the bilious Colluvies were retained in the Viſcera, they were very happily overcome by mild Purgatives. In this Caſe Sweats, and eſpecially premature ones, and ſuch as broke out at the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe, as they always moſt infallibly occaſioned a Suppreſſion of Urine, and a Want of Stools, a Phrenſy ſoon coming on, were of no Manner of Service. It is ſurpriſing indeed often to ſee the Quantity of Bile that is diſcharged * ἄνω καὶ κάτω. Towards the End of the Month an Angina (and that generally a mucous one) was very common; Pains of the Teeth likewiſe, and Swellings of the Fauces, plagued ſeveral Perſons. — The Cholera and Dyſentery prevailed very much; and indeed this always happens after very warm Summers, not only upon the Account of the Bile's being burnt up, and the Humours of the Body being rendered more acrid, but alſo by the Pores of the Skin, which were quite open, being ſuddenly ſtopped up by the Setting-in of the autumnal Colds; by which Means that

* Ἡ μέλαινα χολὴ τῷ φθινοπώρῳ πλείστη τε, καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη ἐστίν. *Hippocrat.* de Nat. Hom. Sect. 25.

Matter,

Matter, which ſhould have been carried off by Perſpiration, falls in upon the interior Parts of the Body.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

Altho' the Atmoſphere was warm and dry in the Beginning of this Month, yet the Setting in of a rainy and tempeſtuous ſoutherly Wind, about the 7th, intirely changed the Temperature of the Air: About the 20th, the very warm and fair Weather returned again, the Wind being generally eaſterly. In the mean Time there were great Dews; but, towards the End a ſoutherly Wind again, and Rain.

A vaſt Number of Graſshoppers ſtill amongſt the green Herbs, which chirped very merrily.

Rain 4. ////. 7. //. 8. 9. 10. /. 14. 15 — 18. 25. //. 27. //. 28. 30. = 2.756. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 7th at Day-break, S.S.E. 4.— The 13th, E. 4.—A very great Storm at *London*, and the northern Coaſts of *England*, the 8th Day.—Lightning the 24th in the Evening. —A great *A. B.* for moſt Part of the Night of the 21ſt, N.E. 1.—The 27th, H. 9, p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 21, 30.1, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 8, 28.5, S. b E. 3^x. } 29.5 $\frac{14}{26}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 41, N.W. 1. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{2}{26}$.
Warmeſt 23, 26, E.S.E. 1. }

The Small-pox ſtill raged. Continual Fevers, and ſome irregular Intermittents, which obſerved a much more regular Period after a gentle Laxativeneſs, whether occaſioned by Art, or ſpontaneouſly; and thoſe were by a repeated Puke frequently intirely removed.

Numbers were plagued with a Swelling of the Fauces, and Pains in the Teeth and Ears; oftentimes theſe produced Abſceſſes in the auricular Paſſage: Some were ſeized with a violent Angina.

A Diarrhœa and Colic were common, which were eaſily cured by repeated Purges of Rhubarb; ſtrong Purges certainly in general excited violent Pains.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

There being a very conſiderable Fall of Rain in the Beginning of *October*, the Atmoſphere became much more humid; but, an eaſterly Wind, ſpringing up the 9th, which continued to the 18th, rendered the Conſtitution of the Air for the moſt Part more warm and dry. Afterwards a ſouth-weſterly and a ſouth-eaſterly Wind brought much Rain.

Rain 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 9. 13. 15. 19. 20.
21. 22. 24. 25. 26. 28. 30. = 3.498. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 21ſt at Night, S.W. 4_x.—The 25th, at Night, S. E. b S. 4_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.2, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 21, 29.0, S.W. 4_x. } $29.5\frac{3}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 18, 50, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height $43\frac{16}{31}$.
Warmeſt 7, 36, S.W. 2. }

The Small-pox here and there: Several putrid and catarrhal Fevers: Defluxions alſo and Tumours in the Fauces, with a ſlight Angina, were common; but thoſe which were unattended with any Fever were more ſo. Several were oppreſſed with the Aſthma. A puſtulary Fever (the Chicken and *Pigs'* or *Swines' Pox)* ſeized upon ſeveral Infants and Children; upon the Vaniſhing away of the Puſtules, there were frequently Marks left, as in the Small-pox; which was an Indication of no ſmall Acrimony in the Humours, and therefore required proper and demulcent Purgatives.—The old Nurſes are very frequently moſt ſhamefully miſtaken, whilſt they reckon thoſe Marks as the true Signs of the real Small-pox.—For the true Small-pox differ very greatly from thoſe, as to the Time they continue, and alſo the Manner of their Maturation.—For the Chicken-pox diſappear the third or fourth Day;

whereas the Small-pox do not go off, at ſooneſt, until after the eighth Day.

NOVEMBER.

Full Moon the 11th. New Moon the 27th.

In the Beginning of this Month the Wind was eaſterly, towards the Concluſion north-eaſterly, ſometimes northerly, but oftener a rainy ſouth-weſterly and ſoutherly Wind blew. The Atmoſphere was generally very thick and warm, but towards the End came on a ſevere Froſt.

Rain 1. 6. 7. 8. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. = Dig. Dec. 4.024.

Hail the 23d. — A Storm the 19th, p. m. S. W. 4_x. — A violent one the 25th at Night, S. W. 4^x. — Thunder and Lightning from the 8th p. m. unto Midnight. The 6th, S. W. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.4, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 23, 29.2, S. W. bW. 3. } 29.3 $\frac{16}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 66, N. E. 1. }
Warmeſt 6, 41, W. S. W. 2. } Mean Height 52 $\frac{4}{30}$.

The Small-pox up and down.—The Meaſles but of an exceeding good Kind, were now very rife: A great Number of Children were ſeized with a puſtulary Fever, and the Chicken-pox. —At this Time there ſeemed a ſomewhat peculiar Diſpoſition in the Blood to producing Efflorescences; which is often remarkable, the Small-

pox, the Meaſles, the Pimples, and Puſtules of all Kinds now prevailing together:—Probably the acrimonious and bilious Colluvies, which in the Months of *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, tormented the Inteſtines, now forcing its Way thro' the Pores of the Skin.—Are we from hence, or not, to infer the Method of Cure by Sweats, Bliſters, *&c.* in Fevers, which rage in ſuch a Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere? Slow, nervous Fevers, and alſo baſtard Peripneumonies, were ſcattered up and down. The Aſthma, Quinſey, and Rheumatiſm common.

Coughs and Defluxions, with Swellings of the Fauces, and very ſevere Pains in the Teeth, plagued Numbers.

DECEMBER.

Full Moon the 11th. New Moon the 26th.

In the Beginning of the Month the Air was very denſe, moiſt, and warm; after the 8th, it became much colder, and at the End very cold. The Wind was very often northerly, frequently ſouth-eaſterly, eſpecially in the Beginning of the Month, ſometimes ſoutherly. There was a moſt extraordinary Alteration in the Atmoſphere the laſt Day of it, every Thing in the Morning being bound up by a moſt ſevere Froſt, and in the Evening a perpetual Rain ſetting in, with a ſouth-eaſterly Wind, which raiſed the Thermometer from 80 to 65 Degrees.

Rain

Rain 1. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 15. 17—19. 20.
21. 31.——Snow 25. 29.——Hail 9. Dig. Dec. = 1.070.

A great deal of the Snow was blown away.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.2, E. b S. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 9, 29.4 W.N.W. 1^x. } $29.7\frac{16}{30}$.
Coldeſt Day 31, 80, in the Morn, E.N.E. 1^x. } Mean Height
Warmeſt 7, 50, S.S.E. 2_x. } 63.

The Small-pox ſtill; Meaſles common; Quinſeys, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies both true and ſpurious, in great Number: Rheumatiſms, and violent aſthmatic Paroxyſms, ſeized ſeveral. Rheums, Defluxions, Coughs, Pains in the Teeth, Fauces, and Neck, and Swellings of the Head, every-where afflicted Numbers.

The whole Quantity of Rain for 1741 was Dig. Dec. = 20.354.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1742.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 25th.

A Terrible Seaſon, Storm, Rain, Hail, Thunder, and Lightning uſhered in this Year, nor indeed was this whole Month much more agreeable, being very wet and ſqually. From the 13th to the 20th there was almoſt one continued Tempeſt, the Atmoſphere in the mean Time being exceeding moiſt and very cloudy; after this an eaſterly Wind in ſome little Meaſure diſpelled the Clouds, but a ſouth-weſterly Wind, which brought with it very dirty Weather, quickly returned again; in the very Concluſion of the Month the Wind was

was north-weſterly. From the 7th to the 10th a ſharp Froſt.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 18—20. 24—27. 28. 29. 30.——Hail 1. 2. 17.——Snow 7. p. m. E. N. E. 2^x.

Dig. Dec.
= 3.520.

A Storm the 1ſt, S. W. 4.—The 2d, at Day-break, W. S. W. 4_x.—A violent Storm all Night the 13th, S. W. 4^x.—The 14th, a. m. S. W. 4.—The 15th, W. b S. 4_x.—The 16th S. W. 4.—The 19th, S. W. 4.—The 28th, S. W. 4.

The Height of the Barometer was aſtoniſhing, conſidering what furious Storms there were.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 22, 30.2, E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 14, 28.8, S. W. 4. } 29.6 $\frac{7}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 10, 74, N. N. E. 1^x. } Mean Height $57\frac{28}{30}$.
Warmeſt 19, 50, S. W. 4. }

The Small-pox common: The Meaſles epidemic: Several Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and Quinſeys: Numbers were plagued with the Gout and Rheumatiſm.

At the End of the Meaſles there very frequently came on a very violent Cough and Peripneumony, which rendered this Diſorder not a little fatal: Upon the Coming-on of this,

Bleeding was immediately neceſſary; the Blood was generally very viſcid and tenacious, and this was obſervable in almoſt all thoſe who at this Seaſon laboured under an acute Fever. Indeed it is no favourable Symptom for the Blood to be too thin, and over florid, which ſometimes is the Caſe in the Quinſey and peripneumonic Diſorders, and commonly proves a very fatal Omen.

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 8th. New Moon the 23d.

Altho' in the Beginning of this Month the Weather was ſufficiently mild, yet a northerly Wind, ſetting-in about the 8th, rendered the Air much colder; after the 13th the Wind was variable, but on the 20th a northerly Wind returned again, with a ſmart Froſt, which continued almoſt to the very End. The Atmoſphere was very dry and cold, and the Station of the Barometer very high.

Rain 3. 4. 6. 12. 13. 15. 17. 18. 19. ——

Snow 11. 18. 22. 23. 24. —— Hail 21. 22.

Dig. Dec.
= 1.200.

An *A. B.* the 20th, N. 1.—A Storm the 6th at Night, W. S. W. 4x.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 27, 30.4, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 19, 29.4, S. W. 2. } 29.9 $\frac{12}{26}$.

Coldeſt Day 28, 68, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 61 $\frac{14}{26}$.
Warmeſt 1, 54, W. 1. }

The Meaſles epidemic: The Small-pox here and there: The Rheumatiſm and Pleuro-pneumonies ſeized ſeveral, as likewiſe Coughs and Swellings of the Tonſils: A ſevere Gout and terrible Aſthma were very common. Whenever an eaſterly Wind continues to blow for any long Time, * aſthmatic Perſons ſuffer very greatly; nay, I have known ſeveral, that, altho' they were ſhut up in a ſmall Bed-chamber, perceived and foretold the Approach of ſuch a Wind.

A conſumptive Cough and foul Ulcers conſumed and killed a great Number of Horſes.

MARCH.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 25th.

This whole Month was exceeding dry and cold, and the Atmoſphere very rare; there was ſcarcely one trifling little Shower, and no Snow. The Wind was always eaſterly, generally inclining to the North; hence we had often a ſevere black Froſt, and very great Hoar-Froſts. The Tides were ſmall, but the Mercury ſtood always high. — At the End of *March* they had very heavy Showers up eaſtward, but none here.

* See the Note (F), 1728, Vol. I, *of the Air and Epidemic Diſeaſes.*

Small

Dig. Dec.
Small Rain 26. 27. = 0.016.

A ſlight *A. B.* the 5th in the Evening, N. N. W. 2.—A very great one the 15th, H. 9, N. b E. 1.—The 16th, H. 10, N. b E. 1.—The 24th, H. 8, p. m. E. N. E. 1ˣ. A bright yellowiſh Zone, very much like a Rainbow, extending from N. E. to S. W. and paſſing thro' the very Body of the Moon, on the 6th, H. 9, p. m. N. b E. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 4, 30.5, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 21, 29.8, E. S. E. 1. } 30.0 $\frac{18}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 1, 68, N. E. 2. } Mean Height 57 $\frac{27}{29}$.
Warmeſt 31, 51, N. b W. 1. }

The Small-pox here and there: The Meaſles epidemic, and often fatal: At this Time alſo Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs were very rife: The Pulſe was very quick and tenſe, the Breathing difficult, and a moſt acute Pain in Coughing; the expectorated Matter was thick and glutinous, but ſeldom tinged with Blood.—Bleeding, and warm diluting Liquors, drank freely, with the Addition of a good deal of Nitre, were the only Remedies. Coughs, Catarrhs, Pains in the Teeth and Fauces, plagued almoſt every one: Several alſo had the Quinſey and Rheumatiſm: An obſtinate and violent Aſthma troubled Numbers, and alſo long and ſevere Paroxyſms of the Gout.—Almoſt all the Horſes, unleſs they were well looked

looked after in the Stables, being plagued with Breakings-out, and a purulent Cough, became conſumptive, and ſeveral periſhed.

APRIL.

Full Moon the 8th: New Moon the 23d.

In the Beginning of *April* a ſeaſonable Rain refreſhed the thirſty Fields, and very ſoon after the grateful Earth brought forth a pleaſant Verdure, and innumerable Flowers, which a very great Dew daily cheriſhed; however a vaſt Number of all Kinds of Caterpillars were very deſtructive to them. After the 11th, the Wind, being almoſt conſtantly between the Eaſt and the North, made the Atmoſphere very dry and thin.

Rain 5. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 22.——Hail 6. 11.

Dig. Dec.
= 1.152.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.4, N. b W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 7, 29.0, N. W. 2. } 29.8. $\frac{11}{26}$.

Coldeſt Day 7, 57.
Warmeſt 23, 38. E. 1. } Mean Height 46 $\frac{23}{26}$.

More Small-pox every-where: The Meaſles epidemic, and often fatal: The Rheumatiſm, Quinſey, Pleuriſies, and * Peripneumonies common: Ophthalmies alſo frequent. — The Blood now drawn from Perſons in Fevers was

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 21.

almoſt

almoſt always very ſizy. Violent Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, and Swellings of the Cheeks and Tonſils afflicted Numbers. — The Seaſon now was very pernicious to conſumptive Perſons: * Some tertian and ſemitertian Fevers.

A contagious, putrid Fever, and very peſtilential, attended with a great Loſs of Strength, a great Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, Tremor, and Twitching of the Tendons, Reſtleſſneſs, Delirium, black Tongue, and oftentimes very dry furred Fauces, and a very ſtinking Breath, now raged very much about *Launceſton* and its Neighbourhood, and proved very fatal.—The Pulſe was very fluttering, even in the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe, and that too in very robuſt People: The Urine was generally dark, and as it were vapid, often blackiſh and fœtid, had ſeldom any Sediment, but ſometimes contained in it ſome bran-like Matter unequally ſcattered. Frequently Petechiæ, and thoſe very black, broke out in the State of this Fever; often Pimples, or livid Puſtules, with an oily and very fœtid Sweat: Nothing was a more favourable Omen than florid Puſtules in the very Ἀκμὴ of the Diſeaſe; whereas nothing was more fatal than livid and blackiſh ones. Mere Spots always denoted ſome Evil. Black Stools, and very fœtid and frequent, brought Numbers to their End. Some after their Reſtleſſ-

* See *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 21.

neſs

neſs were ſeized with a Phrenſy, many more with a Lethargy, and that frequently in the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe; if without the Perception of theſe Patients themſelves they voided a Stool, Death was the certain Conſequence, and that within two Days.

This Fever, which took its Riſe from Priſons, and which was diſſeminated far and near by the County Aſſizes, occaſioned the Death of Numbers, and foiled frequently the beſt Advice. — Thoſe who bled too profuſely, killed the Patient infallibly, and not the Diſeaſe; for they very ſeldom ever bore a ſecond Bleeding, if indeed any.

As I was at that Time in an ill State of Health, I only ſaw three Perſons labouring under this Diſorder, as I was obliged to return Home ſoon: But, upon a careful Inquiry among the Apothecaries and Surgeons about this Diſorder, I learned, that the Blood drawn from the Sick was at firſt ſufficiently red, and very thin; but that which was taken off a ſecond Time was always livid or black.—This indeed I have myſelf obſerved; nay, that in the Blood of a certain Gentleman there was no Coagulum, altho' it had been drawn a long Time before. This Perſon, greatly regretted by his own Family, and every one, died on the 13th Day from his Seizure, 'being ſtupid, delirious, and covered

covered over with purple Spots and livid Puſtules.

Who knows not what happened at the *Oxford* Aſſizes, 1577, and lately at thoſe of *Taunton*, in the Year 1730, where the peſtilential Stench proved fatal to ſo many and great People? Indeed, the Production of a peſtilential Fever, in cloſe and naſty Priſons, is very common; nay, the very Air itſelf, which is pent up in Mines, Caverns, and Wells, at length proves exceedingly pernicious, and that too very much ſooner, if a conſiderable Quantity of the Effluvia of Animals be joined to it; which of themſelves become every Hour more and more virulent, and in a very ſhort Time highly peſtilential *.—A ſtagnant Atmoſphere, ſtill further corrupted by a Number of People, very ſoon becomes rancid, and altogether unfit for the Uſes of Reſpiration; nay, a Bath of freſh Water, being impregnated with the cutaneous Filth of Perſons that have bathed in it, grows putrid, and in a very ſhort Time ſtinks. — Nor indeed is this at all ſurpriſing, ſince there are almoſt 40 Ounces of rancid Va-

* There is a remarkable Account of this in *Lancifii*, (Lib. 1, Cap. 6, de repentin. Mort.) concerning a young Man, that was immediately ſuffocated, whilſt he was felling an old Oak, which had a very large Serpent concealed in the Hollow of it.

pour

pour which are exhaled daily from every grown Perſon.

All theſe Effects much ſooner take Place by the Acceſſion of Heat; ſince, by how much the more the animal Salts and Oils are attenuated and put into Commotion by the Warmth, they ſo much the ſooner tend to Putrefaction. — Now the Bodies of all putreſcent Animals, eſpecially of Men, always diſperſe more or leſs Contagion; and therefore, after great Slaughter in the Field of Battle, generally ariſe peſtilential Fevers. — Indeed the Stench of putrid Fleſh is altogether intolerable, Nature hereby directing us to avoid it as ſoon as poſſible. — Indeed, when the Bodies of ſick Perſons throw out a very offenſive Smell, there is the greateſt Occaſion to guard againſt the Contagion; for the noxious *Miaſmata* diffuſe themſelves exceedingly. This is particularly remarkable in the Maturation of the Small-pox; ſince at this Time they ſmell very offenſively, and are vaſtly more contagious than they are in the Beginning of this Diſeaſe, as every one knows.

The Air therefore which is greatly corrupted in Priſons, Ships, and Hoſpitals, where a great Number of People are crowded together, is frequently to be purified and ventilated, leſt, by its longer Continuance, it ſhould become peſtilential; — nay, if it ſhould any Way be polluted, it ſhould be corrected by proper Fumigations,

migations, the moſt ſerviceable of which is the Vapour of Camphor and Vinegar.

This Purification of the Air alſo will be very proper in thoſe private Houſes in which the Sick have lodged; by frequently opening the * Windows, lighting Fires, *&c.* ſince by thoſe Means not only the Sick themſelves, but alſo the Perſons who attend them, breathe a purer Air.—I remember my being frequently affected with an Head-ach, Nauſea, and Faintneſs, whilſt I had been viſiting Perſons in a malignant Fever, for two or three Hours; but I was very ſoon recovered by walking or riding in the pure Air. If this cannot be done, ſnuff up every now and then ſome very ſharp Vinegar mixed with Camphor, and as often as poſſible diſcharge your Spittle.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 8th. New Moon the 23d.

In the Beginning of *May* we had an eaſterly Wind, and that a ſtrong one; but, from the 16th to the 24th, a rainy ſouth-weſt Wind rendered the Atmoſphere, which before was very dry, exceeding moiſt. Thoſe Showers were not only very grateful in watering the Grounds, but more in deſtroying likewiſe the Caterpillars; for at this Time that Peſt of the Herbage very greatly abounded. Beſides this, great

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 162.

Detriment

Detriment threatened the Harveſt from a new Species of black Caterpillars, very ſtrong and large, which ruſhing down in a vaſt Body from the Mountains, like a Torrent, devoured whole Fields. The Earth was moſt beautifully and unuſually ornamented with an infinite Number of Flowers.

Rain 6″. 7‴. 15. 16. 17′. 18. 19′. 20‴. 21—24.

Dig. Dec.
30. = 2.364.

A Storm the 4th, E.b S.4.—The 5th, E.S.E.4.—The 6th in the Morning, E.S.E. 4_x.—An exceeding large Halo about the Moon the 5th, H.9, p. m. E.S.E.4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.2, E.b S.2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 21, 29.4, S.W.3. } 29.6 $\frac{26}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 5, 48.
Warmeſt 24, 32, S.S.W. 2_x. } Mean Height 38 $\frac{17}{30}$.

The Meaſles very epidemic: Small-pox and Peripneumonies common: A Cough and Aſthma troubled Numbers: Many died of a Conſumption: Several laboured under a Dropſy. A Kind of a catarrhal and rheumatic Fever crept about here and there, in which the Tongue was blackiſh, or of a dark brown Colour, and very foul, Aphthæ in the Mouth, ſtinking Breath, lurid Urine, quick, feeble, low Pulſe, frequently alſo livid Petechiæ, a ſlight Cough, but a vaſt Oppreſſion upon the Præcordia.—

In my Opinion this was a Species of the malignant Peripneumony, which was lately ſo rife.

JUNE.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 21ſt.

Not ſo much as the leaſt Drop of Rain fell until the 20th of *June*; the Atmoſphere in the mean Time was very dry and warm, and the Wind between the Eaſt and the North; but afterwards a ſoutherly Wind brought with it a good deal of Rain.

Rain $\frac{''}{20.}$ 21. $\frac{'}{22.}$ $\frac{'''}{23.}$ $\frac{''}{25.}$ 26. 27. $\frac{''}{28.}$ $\frac{''}{29.}$ 30.

Dig. Dec.
= 2.020.

A very large Halo about the Moon the 3d, H. 10, p. m. N. N. E. 2.—Thunder and Lightning the 25th, in the Evening.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 4, 30.1, N.E. 2x. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 26, 29 3, S.W.bS. 1. } 29.6 $\frac{16}{32}$.

Coldeſt Day 3, 32, N.N.E. 2. } Mean Height 25.
Warmeſt 13, 17, N. 1x. }

The Meaſles were very epidemic, and often fatal, being ſucceeded by a very violent Cough, and a Kind of peripneumonic Fever, which carried off ſeveral Infants. When the Cuticle was very rough, and as it were ſprinkled over with Bran, the fourth or fifth Day from the Eruption, it was a good Sign; on the contrary, when there were Spots, or darkiſh livid Pimples,

Pimples, it was a very bad one. — A putrid Fever here and there, which was frequently attended with red, angry Puſtules, and often with very large Petechiæ. Quinſies, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, were more common than they uſually were at this Seaſon. Beſides theſe, there were ſeveral Ophthalmies, and eryſipelatous Swellings in the Head. — A violent convulſive Cough frequently attacked not only Children, but even grown Perſons, eſpecially at the End of this Month. A great Number of mad Dogs.

JULY.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 20th.

The Weather was cold, and generally rainy, until the 25th Day of *July*, the Wind varying almoſt every Day, being at one Time north-weſt, at another ſouth-weſt; whilſt the Atmoſphere in the mean Time was denſe and much moiſter.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 5. 7. 9. 10 — 13. 17. 18. 19 — 21. 23. 24. 25. = 2.106. Dig. Dec.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 27, 30.1, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 19, 29.2, S.W.bS.2. } 29.5 $\frac{17}{36}$.

Coldeſt Day 26, 38, N.N.W. 2. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{15}{36}$.
Warmeſt 31, 22, E. 1x.

Almoſt the very ſame Diſorders ſtill prevailed, but the Coughs were more violent, and the

Patients frequently brought up Blood.—Several Perſons now laboured under the Jaundice and Dropſy. In very dry and warm Seaſons the bilious Principle in the Blood is increaſed, the moſt volatile Parts are diſſipated, and the groſſer ones remain; hence ariſe Obſtructions, the Jaundice, and Dropſy, the lymphatic Veſſels being broke, and by thoſe Means an *Aſcites* frequently follows the Jaundice.

At the Cloſe of this Month I loſt my dear Wife in a Dropſy, greatly lamented by all her Friends, her Neighbours, and indeed by every worthy Perſon. She was a Woman truly pious, diſcreet, and agreeable as to her Perſon. She was about forty, ſlender, active, and exceeding temperate; ſomewhat weakly however in her Conſtitution, and deſcended, alas! from an hydropical Race. She was never once before troubled with the ſlighteſt Symptoms of the Dropſy, except upon her going, about eleven Months before, in a Coach, about ten or twelve Miles from Home, and, being drove very faſt, her Legs and Feet ſwelled very greatly.—But the Continuance of this was very ſhort, ſince all the Swelling intirely vaniſhed the very next Day.—In this laſt Spring however, after a very ſevere and painful Fit of the Colic, being diſfigured with a Jaundice Complexion, ſhe became languid, emaciated, diſcharged very little Urine, and that very thick, and exceeding yellow,

yellow, nay, even blackiſh.—At length a watery Swelling attacked her Legs, Thighs, and alſo her Abdomen.—She immediately went into the Country, rode out every Day, and I diligently tried the Uſe of *Emetics*, *Cathartics*, *Diuretics*, *ſaponaceous Medicines*, *Deobſtruents*, in ſhort, the beſt and moſt proper Kinds of Phyſick; having conſulted two or three very eminent Phyſicians.—She now in all Reſpects ſeemed to be much better, unleſs that ſhe diſcharged but a ſmall Quantity of Urine, and that always turbid and blackiſh. This however was an exceeding ſhort Truce, for very ſoon after all the former Evils returned; ſo that, at the Cloſe of *May*, the Jaundice and the Swelling, both of the Legs and Abdomen, came on again: The Aſcites now likewiſe increaſed daily, to that Degree, that the vaſt Body of Water now almoſt ſuffocated her, whenever ſhe lay down, the Septum Tranſverſum being forced upwards.—Recourſe therefore was immediately had to the *Paracentheſis*, which ſhe bore with great Reſolution: There was drawn off from her about a Gallon and a Half of greeniſh Serum, which concreted at the Fire.—In two or three Days Time ſhe found herſelf ſurpriſingly recovered, nay, her Appetite, and even Strength, returned again. She again went into the Country, rode with Spirits: The Yellowneſs of the Skin vaniſhed, the Eyes became vivid, and Reſpiration

eaſy.—I had now entertained the moſt pleaſing Hopes of her Recovery; but how vain were theſe! Within the Space of three Weeks the Swelling of the Abdomen increaſed again to a monſtrous Degree; we again therefore drew off almoſt the ſame Quantity of Water; but this was ichorous, fœtid, bloody, and not coagulating the leaſt by the Fire.—From the Opening made by the Trochar, a large Flux of whitiſh, purulent, ſtinking Humour now iſſued; which carried off this excellent Matron, *July* the 27th. But where am I hurried by my Affection to my dear Wife? Yet, *Quis Deſiderio ſit Pudor, aut Modus tam cari Capitis?*

——— Ὀλύμπια Δώματα ναίει,

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 19th.

All this Month we had moſt beautiful Weather, the Harveſt was exceeding favourable, and the Corn excellent. The Atmoſphere alſo was very dry and pure; the Wind generally eaſterly, and frequently it was very warm: Now and then there were very great Dews. An infinite Number of Waſps, Graſshoppers, Caterpillars: A great many mad Dogs.

Dig. Dec.

Rain 16. 17. 26. 27. = 0.434.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 9, 30.1, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 16, 29.5, S. 2x. } 29.7 $\frac{2}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 19, 34, E. 2x. } Mean Height 26 $\frac{23}{31}$.
Warmeſt 3, 18, E. 1. }

The Meaſles ſtill epidemic; the Small-pox up and down; the Cholera common; ſome intermitting Fevers, but chiefly Quotidian; otherwiſe very few Diſorders.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 17th.

This Month was in general alſo very dry, but very cold for the Time of Year; nay, upon the 12th in the Morning, there was Ice upon ſeveral Pools, and a very great Hoar-Froſt in the Fields. The Wind was often weſterly inclining to the South, but oftener to the North; from the 16th to the End it blew north-eaſterly. Almoſt all the Springs were dried up by the exceſſive Heat: Very great Dews and Hoar-Froſts frequently.

Rain 2. 4. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 14. 27. 28.

Dig. Dec.
29. = 1.402.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 30.0, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 29, 29.1, N. 2x. } 29.6 $\frac{24}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 12, 55, N. b E. 1x. } Mean Height 41 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Warmeſt 1, 29, S. W. 2. }

The Cholera, Ophthalmy, Small-pox, and putrid Fevers here and there: Young Perſons were very much troubled with Worms.

Some ſlight Fevers, with a Kind of Angina, Cough, Tooth-ach, and Swelling of the Fauces, were very common: A gentle Sweat, or a mild Cathartic, very ſpeedily and eaſily removed them. The ſudden Setting-in of the autumnal Cold, which very greatly leſſened the *Sanctorian Perſpiration*, was unqueſtionably the Cauſe of this ſlight Fever.

The Meaſles, which were epidemic, and frequently fatal, were in general attended with a very violent Cough, from whence it was no uncommon Thing for a ſuffocating Peripneumony to ariſe in the Concluſion. Sometimes the Patients expectorated frothy and pure Blood; and hence frequently followed very ſpeedily Death, or a certain Conſumption.—A mucous, very watery, and exceſſive Diarrhœa often ſucceeded the Meaſles. This occaſioned a very hard and tenſe Abdomen, whilſt all the reſt of the Body was exceedingly thin, and at length fatally conſumptive; and this was always the Caſe, when the Stools were very black and fœtid.

The beſt Remedy, both for the Cough and Peripneumony, was timely Bleeding, opening the Bowels by a gentle Clyſter or mild Cathartics; at the ſame Time you might reſtrain the Violence of the Cough by Diacodium, and divert the acrid Defluxion by applying a Bliſter between the Shoulders; it was neceſſary alſo to enjoin a ſoft diluting Regimen, and an intire Abſtinence

Abſtinence from all Kinds of Fleſh. Whenever the puſtulary Eruptions either ſuddenly ſunk in, or turned livid, or of a Lead-colour, there came on immediately a very great Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, Anxiety, Delirium, *&c.* In ſuch a Caſe the whole Body is to be rubbed all over very well with linen or woollen Cloths, and moreover Recourſe is to be had to proper Cardiacs, of which Kind are *Lap. de Goa*, *Croc. Anglic. Moſch. Camphora*, given in ſome moderate Julep, or warm Wine; nor indeed do I know any better or ſafer than thoſe, when the Meaſles ſtrike in, or are leſs florid in their Appearance. Upon the Eruption of the Meaſles great Precaution is to be had againſt the cold Air, and Shirts damp with Sweat; ſince from hence very frequently the Exanthemata are ſtruck in. The Patient however is not in the mean Time to be too cloſely ſtoved up, or loaded with too many Bed-cloaths, as theſe increaſe the Difficulty of Breathing, and occaſion immoderate Sweats, eſpecially in grown Perſons, which is a Thing of the moſt pernicious Conſequence. — Moreover, upon the Going-away of the Meaſles, there very often comes on a Diarrhœa, in regard to which the greateſt Caution is to be uſed; nor is it to be reſtrained too haſtily: In this Caſe then give now and then a moderate Doſe of Rhubarb, with toaſted Nutmeg, and Decoct. C. C. C. — Oryzæ — Fracaſtor.

I alſo

I alſo preſcribe ſome abſorbent Mixture, of Corall. rub. lævig. with Bol. Armen. and ſimp. Aq. Cinnam.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 17th.

There was now a great Change in the Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere, there being now a very conſiderable Fall of Rain, and it having alſo been very ſtormy both in the Beginning and End of the Month: In the Middle of it, however, there was fine ſun-ſhiny Weather; the Wind being, from the 15th to the 22d, generally north-eaſterly; the Atmoſphere was much more denſe and humid.

Rain 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 13. 14. 16. 17. 25. 26. 27—29. 30. 31. —— Hail 3. 27. 31.

Dig. Dec. = 4.960.

A very high Tide and Storm the 2d in the Evening, W. S. W. 4.—A Storm the 3d early in the Morning, and a. m. N. W. 4.—A ſtormy Night the 5th, W. S. W. 4_x.—Alſo the 7th, S. S. W. 4_x.—The 26th, W. N. W. 4.—A Storm with Lightning the 27th, at Break of Day.—The 29th, at Night, S. W. b W. 4.—The 30th, S. W. b W. 4.—The 31ſt p. m. S. S. W. 4.—Ice the 20th, 21ſt, and 29th.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 22, 30.2, E.N.E. 1x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 3, 28.8, N.W. 4. } 29.6 $\frac{4}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 28, 59, N.N.W 2. } Mean Height 47 $\frac{10}{11}$.
Warmeſt 10, 40, S.W. 3. }

Rheumatiſms and a Diarrhœa common: Some Dyſenteries: Hoarſeneſſes, Aſperities, and Swellings of the Fauces, plagued Numbers: The Small-pox ſtill rife up and down, and thoſe of a very bad Kind, being generally attended with livid Petechiæ: Nay, the very Meaſles themſelves at this Time, turning livid, deſtroyed more than the Small-pox, eſpecially grown Perſons, who, being ſeized as it were with an univerſal Mortification, died ſhort-breathed, ſuffocated, and quite ſtupid. — Nothing was a more favourable Event than a broken and very rough Skin, at the Going-off of the Meaſles.

NOVEMBER.

Full Moon the 1ſt. New Moon the 16th.
Full Moon the 30th.

This Month was very rainy, and cold, and often very ſtormy. In the Beginning of *November* the Wind was weſterly, but, from the 10th to the End, eaſterly, generally inclining to the North; ſometimes, nevertheleſs, it was ſouth-eaſterly.—The Weather during the whole Month was cold, dark, and moiſt.—The Station of the Barometer low.

Rain

Rain 1. 2. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 11. 13. 20.
21. 22. 23. 25. 26. 29. 30.——Violent Hail 1.
——Snow 16. = 5.267.
Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 1ſt, p. m. and the Night following, S.W. 4_x. — The 10th at Night, E. 4_x. —The 25th, at Night, S. E. 4_x.—A violent one the 30th, early in the Morning, E. S. E. 4^x.— A ſevere Froſt the 15th, 16th, and 29th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 28, 30.0, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 23, 28.7, E.S.E. 3. } 29.3 $\frac{14}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 29, 68, N.N.E. 1. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Warmeſt 1, 53, S.W. 4_x. }

The ſame Diſorders ſtill prevailed; but the Defluxions, Rheums, Coughs, and Rheumatiſms were much more ſevere.

DECEMBER.

Frequently a north-eaſterly, frequently a ſouth-eaſterly Wind blew during this Month, which made the Station of the Barometer very high; from the 18th to the 22d a ſouth-weſt Wind intervened, accompanied with a Fall of Rain; — nor did even this ſink the Mercury, but it roſe even higher, ſo that, upon the 22d, it got up as high as 30.4. — This indeed was what ſurpriſed me not a little; however, the Atmoſphere was very denſe, and an eaſterly Wind prevailed for ſome Days.—Towards the End

End, however, a ſouth-weſt Wind returned. Frequently a ſmart Froſt in the Beginning of this Month; from the 12th to the 17th a very ſevere one.

Rain 18. 19. 20. 23. 27. 28. 29. 31.——
Dig. Dec.
Snow 3. 7. = 1.342.

A violent Wind the 14th and 16th, E.N.E. 4_x. —A Storm the 28th, in the Morning, S.W. 4_x. —Circius violent the 30th, p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 22, 30.4, S.S.W. 1^x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 29, 29.6, S.W. 3^x. } 30.0 $\frac{5}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 15, 76, E.N.E. 2^x. } Mean Height 63 $\frac{12}{31}$.
Warmeſt 31, 51, S.W. $3x$. }

A laxative and painful Diſorder in the Bowels, and ſometimes even attended with Blood, affected Numbers. Several laboured under a grievous Aſthma. — Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, Swellings of the Throat, and a ſlight Angina alſo. The Small-pox here and there; many Rheumatiſms; ſome Peripneumonies; and alſo ſlow, putrid Fevers.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year
Dig. Dec.
1742, amounted to = 25.783.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1743.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 28th.

THE Atmoſphere was very denſe and moiſt during almoſt the whole Month, and in general alſo cold; at the ſame Time that the Station of the Barometer was ſometimes very high, owing to the great Denſity of the Atmoſphere. The Wind at the Beginning was weſterly, but, from the 9th to the 18th, eaſterly, inclining to the North, and this was cold, and attended with Ice. From that Time we had a ſouth-weſt Wind, which was much warmer.

Rain

Rain 1. 2.—4. 5. 7. 8. 10. 19. 24. 25. 26. 28. 31.——Hail 6. Dig. Dec. = 1.512.

A great *A. B.* the 12th, H. 8. p. m. — A very ſtinking Fog the 22d, a Calm.—A Storm the 5th, almoſt all Day, W.S.W. 4.—The 26th p. m. and in the Night, S.W. 4x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 11, 30.7, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 26, 29.3, S.W. 4x. } 29.9$\frac{20}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 21, 69, N.N.E. 1. } Mean Height 59$\frac{22}{29}$.
Warmeſt 7, 52, S.W. 3. }

The Small-pox yet up and down: Rheumatiſms, Pleuriſies, and a great Number of Coughs: The mucous Angina, Swellings of the Fauces, and Pains of the Teeth, common: Some ſlow Fevers. Several Deer died every-where.

FEBRUARY.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere ſtill continued denſe and moiſt, but it was ſomewhat warmer; the Wind was very uncertain, as it ſhifted almoſt every Day; however, in general, it was north-weſterly.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 9. 11. 13. 14. 15. 22. 23. 25. 27. Dig. Dec. = 1.584.

A Storm and Lightning the 3d, p. m. S.W b W. 4.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 8, 30.2, N.W.bW.1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 3, 29.3. } 29.8 ½.
Coldeſt Day 20, 64, N.E. 1. } Mean Height 54 $\frac{20}{28}$.
Warmeſt 9, 51, W. 1. }

A catarrhal Fever, and the Small-pox, up and down: A Cough, with a Swelling of the Fauces, Tonſils, and often a ſlight Quinſey, plagued innumerable Perſons: Some tertian Fevers. This was far from being a very unhealthy Seaſon; but ſeveral Perſons, and even thoſe too elderly, were tormented with round Worms. A moſt naſty Mange ſtill amongſt the Horſes, which had now continued among them a long Time.

MARCH.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 28th.

March, which now ſucceeded, was cold, and the Temperature of the Air much drier. In the Beginning of the Month there were frequent Calms, but at the Cloſe we had a ſtormy Seaſon, which ſunk the Barometer very much. From the 7th to the 21ſt the Wind was north-eaſterly, and there was now and then a Froſt.

Rain 1. 3. 6. 11. 13. 22. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. ——— Snow and Hail 7. 10. 11. 23. 25.

Dig. Dec.
30. = 2.946.

A very

A very great *A. B.* the 8th in the Evening, N. N. E. 1.—Some very bright, ſmall Clouds, which ſeemed to follow the Tract of the Wind.—A Storm the 25th, S. W. 4.—The 26th, from Day-break, all Day S. W. b S. 4; but in the Evening, and all Night, the Wind Circius blew moſt violently.—A very violent Whirlwind the 28th, from 5 p. m. to the 9th, W. N. W. 4^{x}.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 15, 30.2, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 26, 28.8. } 29.6 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Coldeſt Day 8, 66, N. N. E. 1^{x}. } Mean Height 55 $\frac{22}{30}$.
Warmeſt 5, 51, a Calm. }

The Small-pox rife: Several more intermitting Fevers, both Quotidians and Tertians: The Rheumatiſm, and Gripings of the Bowels, up and down: Coughs every-where: Headachs, Pains in the Teeth, Swellings of the Head and Tonſils, with an Aſperity of the Fauces, plagued Numbers.

The Mange disfigured the Horſes very greatly; ſeveral, becoming quite Skeletons, died, and ſome were ſuffocated with the Glanders and a Cough.

APRIL.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Beginning of *April* was very cold, but the latter Part thereof ſufficiently warm. The

Wind was northerly until the 11th, and there was frequently Snow, Hail, and Froſt. From the 13th to the 17th it was eaſterly, afterwards variable; but in general however ſoutherly.

Rain 1. 4. 5. 8. 11. 13. 14. 18—21. 23. 25. 26. 27. 28.——Hail 1. 4. 5.——Snow 2.

Dig. Dec.
5. 6. = 1.662.

A ſmall *A. B.* the 1ſt, H. 8, p. m. N. b E. 2. —Thunder and Lightning the 21ſt at Night. —A violent Gallic Wind Circius the 22d.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 6, 30.1, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 26, 29.3, S. S. W. 3. } 29.7 $\frac{5}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 2, 64, N. 2x. } Mean Height 49 $\frac{21}{29}$.
Warmeſt 30, 35, S. S. W. 2x. }

The Small-pox ſtill: Several * intermitting Fevers, eſpecially Tertians: Several Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies: A putrid Fever here and there, generally attended with miliary Eruptions; all the Patients were in the Beginning ſeized with a ſlight Quinſey; and towards the End there was a great Deſquamation of the Cuticle.—Several died conſumptive.

A bloody Dyſentery attacked and killed ſeveral Perſons, but chiefly among the lower Kind of People; there were almoſt always round Worms diſcharged by the Sick, even by the Adults and the more elderly Perſons. —I know

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 20.

not

not indeed to what this was owing; but, for ſeveral Months before, both elder Perſons, as well as younger People, were more troubled with Worms than ever I remember. Was not this owing to an immenſe Quantity of all Kinds of Fruit, which the Summer and Autumn of 1742 abounded every-where with? It is certain, that the common People, whenever there is a Plenty of theſe Fruits, make a very free Uſe, or rather a very great Abuſe of them, as they are conſtantly devouring immenſe Quantities of Cherries, Plums, and Apples.

This Dyſentery raged very greatly in the Town of *Plympton*, and its Neighbourhood, being a very fat and moiſt Soil, and very unhealthy, eſpecially in Regard to ſlow and intermitting Diſorders: This continued, however, from the Beginning of *April* to the End of *May*. —This Diſorder was generally attended with a Fever, or, I might more properly ſay, that this was a Symptom of the Fever; for frequently from the very Beginning, and before any violent Gripings came on, a ſlight feveriſh Heat, with a quick Pulſe and furred Tongue, ſeized the Patient; nay, very often this Diſeaſe attacked People with a very viſible Shivering, and not uncommonly obſerved the ſame Stages as a ſemi-tertian Fever.—I do not know indeed whether this was the ſame epidemic Fever tranſlated to the Bowels, which I am preſently to

deſcribe; but this I have found, that an epidemic Dyſentery is not frequently the * Produce of the Spring.

However this might be, there was always more or leſs of a Fever; for which Reaſon I always took Care to bleed in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, leſt the Inflammation of the Inteſtines ſhould become more violent, and by that Means the Gripings ſhould be more ſevere, and at length the Mortification more certain. —In the Beginning of this Diſeaſe there was always a Nauſea, and an Inclination to Puke; following therefore the Directions of Nature, I always adviſed to waſh out the Stomach by giving a Decoction or Infuſion of Ipecacuanha, working it off at the ſame Time with Rice-Gruel or Chicken-Broth, drank freely. After this was over, you are to give now and then Rhubarb, with ſome diluting and demulcent Liquor liberally; by which the Acrimony of the Juices, both in the Blood and Viſcera, is ſoftened down, at the ſame Time that the Rhubarb expels the acrid Colluvies. So very neceſſary indeed are gentle Purgatives in the Beginning of every Dyſentery, that, if it is omitted, and Aſtringents and Opiates prematurely given, it is ſucceeded immediately by the moſt violent Grip-

* (Δυσεν)ερ'η γίγνεται Θέρευς ὤρη, δεύτερον φθινοπώρου, ἧσσον Ἥρης, ἧκιστα χειμῶνος. *Aret. Cappad.* Cap. de Dyſenteriâ ad Finem.

ings,

ings, Sickneſs of the Stomach, Singultus, Aphthæ, and at length a Mortification of the Inteſtines, which is ſoon followed by Death.—This Admonition ought always to be attended to in the Cure of Dyſenteries, but, in this which I have now been treating of, it is exceedingly neceſſary; as, in the Progreſs of this Diſeaſe, round Worms are almoſt always conſtantly voided. What can we hope for, when an Enemy is lodged in the inmoſt Parts of the Bowels? What if you ſhould diſlodge this Enemy with Calomel? I have indeed very often done this without any ill Conſequence, nay, I have hereby frequently obtained an happy Conqueſt.

Not that Purgatives are ſo much to be inſiſted upon, as if the Nature of the Diſeaſe required nothing elſe; ſince now and then it was requiſite to lull it with Anodynes, and alſo to reſtrain the too great Flux of Humours, and in the mean Time to ſtrengthen the Inteſtines.—To anſwer theſe Purpoſes, the Decoction (as it is called) of *Fracaſtorius* ſerved very well, (eſpecially with the Addition of a little toaſted Nutmeg or Cinnamon) provided it was given in a proper Doſe, and, if neceſſary, aſſiſted with Extract. Thebaic. A Decoction alſo of C. C. C. or Freſh-Milk boiled up with half the Quantity of Spring-Water, and a little Cinnamon; or very thin Whey, in which an hot Iron had been cooled, was to be ſupped up now and then.

Should there be an Abundance of acrimonious Bile, the Dyſentery very bloody, and a large Quantity of pure Blood voided, Tincture of red Roſes well acidulated, or ſome rough red Wine, ſomewhat diluted, will prove beneficial. — In general, towards the End of this Diſeaſe, a very terrible Falling-down of the Inteſtines, and a perpetual Attempting to go to Stool, tormented the Patients. Nothing relieves this Complaint ſo much as Diaſcordium, or Theriaca Andromachi; given in a Clyſter with new Milk, or the white Decoction. I ſhall however ſay more about the Dyſentery bye-and-bye.

Towards the End of *April* a Kind of Fever, in general ſlight, but ſometimes not a little fatal to old Men and Children, who had weak Lungs, raged through all this Country. — At once, and at the ſame Time, innumerable Perſons were ſeized with a wandering Kind of Shiver, and Heavineſs in the Head; preſently alſo came on a Pain therein, and alſo in the Joints and Back; ſeveral however were troubled with a univerſal Laſſitude. Immediately a very great and acrid Defluxion from the Eyes, Noſtrils, Fauces, and very often falling upon the Lungs, which occaſion almoſt perpetual Sneezings, and commonly a violent Cough: They all likewiſe laboured under a great Straightneſs and very great Load upon the Breaſt. On the

ſecond

ſecond Day the Fever grew ſo ſtrong, that the Pulſe became very much quicker, and the Difficulty of Breathing was very greatly increaſed, eſpecially if Bleeding had been neglected. There was no very urgent Thirſt; but the Tongue was very white, and looked as if rubbed over with Cream: The Eyes were ſlightly inflamed, and, being violently painful in the Bottom of the Orbit, ſhunned the Light.

This ſlight Fever did not proceed in one and the ſame Tenour; but at one Time a Shivering, then preſently a burning Heat, came on, without any Manner of Regularity, except that frequently it terminated at length in a Tertian or * Semi-tertian. However a * Peripneumony, or a Pleuro-pneumony, which ſometimes was occaſioned by a too large Quantity of Blood, and the Violence of the Cough, (particularly to ſuch Perſons who had uſed a warmer Regimen and Courſe of Medicines) was of far worſe Omen. Nor was a Pleuriſy, or a ſharp * Rheumatiſm, uncommonly produced from the ſame Cauſe, eſpecially if Bleeding had been omitted in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe.

The Blood drawn off was ſometimes very ſizy, but nevertheleſs generally florid, but not abounding in Serum; it was various however in different People, yet, the higher the Fever

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 20.

ran, ſo much the more tenacious. Indeed, whatſoever the State of the Blood appeared to be, this Diſeaſe would not admit of any great Loſs of Blood; nay, if there was any Thing of a Peripneumony which came on, it would by no Means bear plentiful Bleeding, without the greateſt Ruin of the Strength, and ſeldom more than barely once. Nor indeed did I only make this Remark in this Fever alone, but it was always ſo in every catarrhal epidemic Fever; for, by weakening the Powers of Nature, the Perſpiration was too much checked, and from thence the acrid Colluvies increaſed.—Notwithſtanding, ſome Bleeding in the Beginning of the Diſorder, as to robuſt grown Perſons, and thoſe who lived luxuriouſly, and were plethoric, was always beneficial. Throughout the whole Courſe of this *Feveret* the Patients expectorated largely, which was a very great Relief to the Breaſt: However the Violence of the Cough very much exaſperated the *Trachea* and the Lungs: It required therefore ſuch Medicines as *Oil of Almonds*, *Sperma Ceti*, and ſomething of the Poppy Kind, as *Diacodium*, *Tinct. Thebaic.* or *Elix. Paregoric.*; the laſt of which moreover excited eaſy and kindly Sweats, and at the ſame Time ſat eaſy on the Breaſt. Frequently indeed the Load upon the Lungs, and the Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, demanded *Oxymel ſcillitic.* *Lac. Ammoniac.* Syrup Croc. or ſomething of that

that Kind. — In this Caſe nevertheleſs a gentle Emetic ſerved inſtead of all; which indeed, after Bleeding, very often preſently removed every Thing, and was beneficial in all Reſpects.

The greater Part by far of the Sick had eaſy, equal, and kindly Sweats the ſecond or third Day, which, together with a large Spitting which attended them, removed the Fever on the fifth Day, frequently even ſooner; in general however there remained after it a very great Loſs of Strength.—Nothing however was more effectual in recovering this, than diluting, demulcent, and warm Liquors, ſuch as very thin Milk, Barley or Oatmeal Whey, or a Decoction of preſerved Eryngo; an Infuſion of Ground-Ivy, Colt's-Foot, or Liquorice; nay Coffee, with the Addition of a little ſweet Milk, was very ſerviceable to Numbers.—Away however with your volatile Salts and Spirits, as they are called; your hot Alexipharmacs, and all other Things of that Kind, which unqueſtionably very greatly diſturb Nature, but are of exceeding little Service in expelling the Diſeaſe. —Indeed, if the Fever became more violent, and continued longer, I moderated it with a * common ſaline Draught.

Frequently indeed, towards the End of this

* Conſult the Month of *June*, 1740.

Feveret,

Feveret, ſeveral red, angry Puſtules broke out, often likewiſe a ſudden, nay, a profuſe Diarrhœa, with violent Gripings, came on, there being a Tranſlation of the morbid Matter upon the Inteſtines. — Hence probably aroſe ſeveral Dyſenteries, which at this very Time were rife up and down here: I confeſs that they were mucous, and ſeldom bloody.—Nevertheleſs, ſo little was this Effort of Nature's to relieve herſelf to be reſtrained, that very often the Diſeaſe terminated by a Looſeneſs; and therefore it was to be encouraged by Manna, Rhubarb, Tartar ſolub. Tamarinds, &c. The ſtronger Purgatives however generally occaſioned terrible Gripings, and intirely deſtroyed the Strength.

This Fever, altho' exceedingly common far and near, was fatal to few; ſince, provided that the Sick kept within Doors in Seaſon, when they were ſeized with it, it generally went off on the third or fourth Day. — Indeed this was a Matter more commonly requiring an accurate Courſe of Diet, and a proper Regimen, than a ſtudied Heap of Medicines; not but at ſome Times it required much more Care and Attention. Equal and moderate Sweats, plentiful Spitting, large Diſcharges of Urine, and that turbid, eaſily removed this Diſorder. Frequently I was aſtoniſhed at the vaſt Sediment which the Urine threw down, than which

there could not be a more favourable Symptom.

This Fever ſeemed to have been exactly the ſame with that which in this Spring was rife all over *Europe*, termed the *Influenza*: Nevertheleſs, it was much more deſtructive in the ſoutherly Nations than it was here; nay, even in *London*, it increaſed very greatly the Number of Burials, riſing them in one Week only to at leaſt a Thouſand.

M A Y.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Atmoſphere was very dry, clear, and warm, home to the 22d Inſtant; the Wind always north-eaſterly to the 17th, then ſouth-eaſterly, and after the 20th came on a rainy ſouth-weſterly Wind.

Rain 16. 20. 22. 23. $\frac{1}{25}$. 26. $\frac{1}{27}$. 28. $\frac{1}{29}$. $\frac{1}{30}$. = 0.866. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning at a Diſtance the 20th, p. m. — A ſlight Storm the 27th at Night, S. W. b S. 4_x. — Hail the 30th. — ♂ and ♄ in cloſe Conjunction the 6th, 11 p. m. ſo that they appeared as if they had been but one Planet.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 8, 30.1, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 21, 29.2, S.S.W. 2. } 29.6 $\frac{24}{27}$.

Coldeſt Day 1, 36, a Calm. } Mean Height 30 $\frac{13}{27}$.
Warmeſt 7, 22, N. N. E. 1. }

Several were ſeized with Apoplexies, and a great many Perſons carried off in them, not only here, but alſo in other Places: Might not this be owing to the exceſſive and unſeaſonable Warmth's rarefying the Blood too greatly all of a ſudden? Quotidian and tertian Fevers very rife far and near; the Small-pox and Meaſles up and down.—The * Hooping-Cough was common, and very obſtinate, and, when it ſucceeded the Meaſles, often fatal. — The moſt effectual Method of overcoming this was by moderate Bleeding and gentle Purges, Country Air, frequent Riding-out, and a regular, eaſy Diet: Where thoſe proved unſucceſsful, Medicines prepared with Quickſilver and Cort. Peruvian. ſeldom failed; for theſe diſſolved the Lentor of the Blood, and brought off the Worms, which had for a long Time been exceeding troubleſome to Numbers; nor in general did the Cough ceaſe until thoſe Worms were diſcharged.—Frequently the Cold-Bath proved of ſignal Service, when every Thing elſe was ineffectual; nevertheleſs great Care was to be taken that the Patient had no feveriſh Diſpoſition upon them, or Spitting of Blood.

* See what I have ſaid about the Children's Cough, Vol. I.

A bloody

A bloody or a mucous Dyſentery prevailed very much in *Plympton*, and the Neighbourhood: Several voided Worms, altho' they were not much relieved from thence; nay, frequently, they very ſoon after were ſeized with a cold Sweat, and preſently expired. It is my Opinion, that a *gangrenous* Sanies expelled thoſe filthy Inhabitants; ſince, together with theſe, were diſcharged livid, and exceeding fœtid little Pieces of Fleſh; a certain Sign of a Mortification in the † Bowels.

Bleeding, which I adviſed in the preceding Month, I found to be more neceſſary now, immediately, even in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, upon the Account of the exceſſive and uncommon Heat of the Seaſon; for from hence the Blood, being very greatly rarefied, became turgid, and occaſioned the greater Inflammation.—Indeed there is ſcarce an Inſtance of an *epidemic* Dyſentery, where the Inteſtines are not in ſome Meaſure inflamed. Where, however, the Inflammation increaſes, there it is very right always to let Blood as ſoon as poſſible, the Quantity of which is to be regulated by the Strength, Age, Pulſe, and the Conſtitution both of the Time of Year and alſo the Patient himſelf. — A gentle Purge is then to be given (the Ventricle being firſt of all waſhed out, if

† Ἢν ὑπὸ Δυσεντερίης ἐχομένῳ οἷον Σάρκες ὑποχωρήσωσι θανάσιμον. *Hippocrat.* Aph. 26, Sect. 4.

a Nauſea

a Nauſea and an Inclination to puke requires it;) nevertheleſs mild Purgatives are always to be had Recourſe to, ſince thoſe which are made up of Aloes, Scammony, Coloquintida, are abſolutely a Poiſon, and not a Remedy. — Indeed the beſt Remedy of all is Rhubarb, which is to be given very often (and that always torrefied, if it comes from the *Eaſt-Indies)* with a little Nutmeg or Cinnamon.—The Tincture of this in Spirit of Wine, as too reſinous, is but of little Service, and that whereof an Extract is made upon red Wine is far preferable.

What therefore? Are we to purge or not, if the Stools are bloody and very thin? Yes; ſince the acrid Colluvies of the Inteſtines by long Continuance becomes ſtill more acrid, and therefore irritates ſo much the more; from whence ariſes ſo much the greater Inflammation, and the Diſeaſe itſelf is conſequently ſo much the more increaſed. — But what if the Stools are tinged with Blood? Be it ſo: Does a moderate Spitting of Blood prove prejudicial, or not, in an Inflammation of the Lungs? Does not this very often, under certain Circumſtances, remove the Diſorder? If the ſmall Branches of either the *meſenteric* or *cœliac* Artery, creeping over the Tunics of the Inteſtines, are obſtructed, a Reſolution and a Concoction carrying on, the obſtructing Matter is very

very frequently diſcharged into the Cavity of the Inteſtines: Now does this prove dangerous to the Patient, or does it relieve him?—If therefore the Stools are only moderately bloody, I am under no Apprehenſions.—I waſh off the irritating Acrimony with a mild laxative Draught; nay, I gently purge off the corrupted Colluvies itſelf, which would otherwiſe occaſion an Exulceration of the Inteſtines, and at length a Mortification, the certain Symptoms of which are black, oily, and very fœtid Stools, with ſome livid Bits of Fleſh, cold Sweats, Singultus, and a Delirium. I have moreover taken Notice of ſomething very ſingular in this Caſe, and which was always a fatal Symptom, namely, very limpid Urine, but that very ſparing; and this more eſpecially in a very worthy Clergyman of this Town, who was at firſt ſeized with a Nauſea, a Vomiting, with painful and very bloody Stools, attended with a ſlight Fever, dry Tongue, and whoſe Urine was almoſt quite black: On the fifth Day every Thing ſeemed to be more eaſy, but on the ſixth the Pains returned all again, black, ſanious Stools, with Clots of Blood reſembling Fleſh, of a moſt dreadful Stench, very little Urine, but made often, intirely limpid notwithſtanding his taking Rhubarb daily: Inſtantly there came on a Singultus, a ſmall Delirium, a very conſiderable

rable Drowſineſs, and at length, about the ninth Day, Death itſelf, the Remedy of all Evils.

In this particular Caſe, the Inteſtines ſeemed to have been ſo very far mortified, as to have tranſmitted nothing at all into the Blood.

There is no Diſeaſe in which a diluting and demulcent Kind of Liquor is more neceſſary than in a Dyſentery. — In this indeed pure Spring-Water did not prove a little ſerviceable to thoſe poor People, who had Recourſe to ſome ſacred Fountain, with Submiſſion to the Gods, and *anti-dyſenteric.* — This Water was at leaſt very innocent, and pure, and much more deſerved the Name of *Aqua Vitæ*, than that inflammatory Spirit of Wine celebrated under this Title, which the common People ſo frequently prejudice themſelves with in this Diſeaſe. Nay, even * *Celſus* himſelf recommends the Drinking cold Water, if the Diſorder is of long Standing: But I adviſe, in the Beginning, Water that hath had the Cold taken off, ſince it ſerves by that Means to waſh out the Inteſtines much better, and paſſes more eaſily thro' the meſaraic and lacteal Veſſels to the Dilution of the Blood; however, when the acrid Colluvies of the Bowels is waſhed away, then indeed they are to be ſtrengthened, and therefore at this Time it is not unadviſedly given. — I have

* *Celſus*, Lib. 4, C. 15.

with

with this alone, and the Addition of a little Opium, after that the Inteſtines had beforehand been well cleanſed, ſometimes completed the Cure of a Dyſentery. — I by no Means approve of oily, glutinous Medicines; if any Thing of this Sort ſhould be required, from the Inteſtines being deraded, and deprived of their natural Mucus, give *Decoct. Alb. Emul. Amygdal.* with *Gum. Arabic.* and *Mucilag. ſem. Cydonior.* In the common Food let them make uſe alſo of Gelatin. C. C. with Icthyocol. Salop, Panado, or other Things of this Kind.

So much however by the Bye, in Regard to the Dyſentery; — we are now to obſerve the Stages of the epidemic Fever. —— This Diſorder indeed now raged greatly every-where, and at this Time had frequently a good deal of the Nature of a Peripneumony in it; ſometimes alſo it approached very much to that of a putrid; the Blood which was drawn in either Caſe appeared to be very little ſizy, altho', at the ſame Time, there was a very great Oppreſſion upon the Breaſt. — A great Hoarſeneſs alſo, and ſometimes a Quinſey itſelf, attended this Fever. — At the State of the Diſeaſe a great Number of angry Puſtules broke out, which were always beneficial, and were always followed by a very great Deſquamation of the Cuticle: A Diarrhœa was now much more uncommon, and, if it did happen to come on,

much milder; for the warm Seaſon now drew out the Humours to the external Parts, and therefore the greater Part of the Sick were ſoon cured by a kindly, univerſal Sweat's coming on; but a great many however were ſeized with a Kind of an * intermittent Fever.—It was certain, that quotidian and tertian Fevers were now rife every-where; nevertheleſs, in the Concluſion of the Month, the catarrhal, epidemic Fever almoſt intirely went off.

JUNE.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

This Month alſo was dry, and in general very warm; and yet, in the Middle of it, there were two or three very cold Days. The Wind was frequently north-eaſterly, ſometimes eaſterly, ſeldom ſoutherly, and ſometimes it was quite huſhed. At the End of the Month there were exceeding great Dews.—There was a ſurpriſing Hoar-Froſt, nay, even Ice itſelf, on the 13th early in the Morning, and that over all *England*.

Rain 3. 5. 10. 12. 13. 14. 15. 17. 26.—— Hail the 13th, at Noon, with Thunder and Lightning. Dig. Dec. = 0.838.

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 20.

Storm,

Storm, Thunder, and Lightning the 14th at Night. — Lightning and Thunder early in the Morning the 26th. — A ſmall *A. B.* the 28th at Night, N. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 6, 29.8, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 3, 29.3, S. 1. } 29.6 $\frac{6}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 13, 46, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height 28.
Warmeſt 7, 20, E. 2. }

The Small-pox and Meaſles ſtill, and a Number of convulſive Coughs: Putrid and peripneumonic Fevers up and down: Intermittents, Tertians, were particularly * epidemic: Very many People were troubled with Coughs, Swellings, and Hoarſeneſſes.

JULY.

New Moon the 10th. Full Moon the 25th.

There now ſucceeded a cold *July*, and therefore that which generally happens, a rainy. Oftentimes a turbulent ſouth-weſt Wind blew, not uncommonly a ſouth-eaſt; by which Means the Atmoſphere was rendered very thick and humid.

Rain 1. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 15. 17.
18 — 20. 21. 22. 23. 25. 30. 31. = Dig. Dec. 2.866.

* See *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 21.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 29, 29.8, N.W. b W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 7, 29.0, S.W. 3x. } 29.4 $\frac{16}{28}$.
Coldeſt Day 10, 38, S.E. b E. 2. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{15}{28}$.
Warmeſt 21, 25, S.W. 1x.

The Small-pox ſtill ſcattered here and there: Several intermitting Fevers, but chiefly * tertian: Otherwiſe very few Diſorders.

Probably a cold and thick Conſtitution of the Atmoſphere, in the preceding Winter and Spring, had heaped up together a great deal of ſerous Lentor, which, according to People's different Conſtitutions, at one Time brought on an intermittent, at another a *catarrhal*, and at other Times a putrid Fever.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 24th.

Thanks be to God! *Auguſt* appeared by far more auſpicious, and produced a favourable Harveſt. The Seaſon was frequently very warm; but, while the Dog-Star burned up the Fields, the Herbage was nouriſhed by a very plentiful Dew. The Wind was generally eaſterly, but ſometimes inclining to the North; it was ſeldom ſouth-weſt, and often it was a Calm.

Rain $\frac{'}{1}$. 2. $\frac{''}{5}$. 6. 15. 19. 20. 29. 30.
Dig. Dec.
= 0.700.

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 21.

Thunder,

Thunder, Lightning, and a moſt heavy Rain at *Launceſton* the 17th, p. m. — We had here alſo Thunder, Lightning, and Rain the 29th at Night.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 23, 29.9, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 5, 29.3, S. W. 2^{x}. } 29.6 $\frac{17}{28}$.
Coldeſt Day 29, 34, E. S. E. 2^{x}. } Mean Height 27 $\frac{6}{28}$.
Warmeſt 9, 19, E. 1.

The Small-pox and Meaſles here and there; Several intermitting Fevers in the Country: Some Apoplexies and Fluxes: Very few were ſick.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 22d.

The very beautiful and dry Seaſon, and at the ſame Time a moſt * healthy one, ſtill continued. The Springs and Rivulets were almoſt quite dry; but an immenſe Quantity of Dew fell every Day. The Wind was almoſt conſtantly eaſterly, a north-eaſterly Wind nevertheleſs intervening ſometimes, very ſeldom a ſoutherly.

Dig. Dec.
Rain 2. 5. 6. 8. 16. 17. = 0.250.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 24, 30.0, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 5, 29.6, S. 1. } 29.8.
Coldeſt Day 30, 48, N. E. 1. } Mean Height 36.
Warmeſt 19, 30, E. b N. 1.

* ——— οἱ ἀυχμοὶ τῶν ἐσομβρίων ἐισὶν ὑγιεινότεροι. Aph. 15, Sect. 3.

In the Beginning of this Month not a few People were ſeized with an anginoſe Fever, which, like a Peripneumony, attacked the Lungs, and that frequently with imminent Danger to the Sick. The Aſthma rife; the Itch every-where; otherwiſe very few Diſorders.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 6th. Full Moon the 22d.

A rainy Seaſon now came on, and the Winter approached with haſty Strides; hence the Atmoſphere became thick and moiſt. In the Beginning of the Month a north-weſt Wind prevailed, then a ſouth-eaſt, and ſoon after a ſtormy ſouth Wind.

Rain 3. 4. 6. 7—9. 15—17. 18. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 29. 31. Dig. Dec. = 3.658.

A ſlight Storm the 16th, S. E. b S. 4_x. — The 23d, in the Evening, S. S. W. 4_x. — A violent one the 23d, at Midnight, S. E. b S. 4^x. —A very great one alſo all Day the 25th, S. 4. —A very large and yellowiſh Halo about the Moon the 19th, H. 8, p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.0, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 25, 29.0, S. 4. } 29.5 $\frac{16}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 14, 55, N.E. 1. } Mean Height $44\frac{15}{16}$.
Warmeſt 27, 39, a Calm. }

There

There was a Kind of a *ſporadical* Fever, which terribly affected the Fauces and Lungs: Coughs, and Pains, and Swellings in the Fauces, very common: Violent Rheumatiſms up and down.

NOVEMBER.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 20th.

In the Beginning of *November* the Wind was generally north-weſterly; in the Middle of it north-eaſterly; but, from the 19th, one Time ſouth-weſterly, at another ſoutherly; nevertheleſs the Barometer continued to be high; but the Atmoſphere was denſe and warm.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 11. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 25. 28. 29. = 2.512. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 2d, H. 4, a. m. —An Hoar-Froſt and Ice the 9th.—The 14th, N. E. 1ˣ.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 24, 30.2, S. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 18, 29.4, S.W. bW. 3. } 29.9.

Coldeſt Day 14, 62, N.E. 1ˣ. } Mean Height 49 $\frac{5}{28}$.
Warmeſt 6, 42, W. S. W. 2. }

A very mild Seaſon, and few Diſorders; there were nevertheleſs ſome anginoſe, ſcarlet, and puſtulary Fevers: Coughs alſo common.

DECEMBER.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 20th.

From the 1ſt to the 7th of *December* we had an eaſterly Wind, afterwards a north-weſt or ſouth-weſt, ſometimes alſo a north-eaſt; from the 24th to the End the Wind was continually eaſterly, and often very cold; the Station of the Barometer was in general very high.

Rain 1. 8. 9. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.——
Dig. Dec.
Hail 14. = 1.514.

Great Hoar-Froſts very often this Month; a ſevere Ice alſo.

Greateſt Height of ☿	21, 30.6, N.E. 1.	} Mean Height	
Leaſt ——	17, 29.1, S.W. 2.	}	30.0. $\frac{11}{29}$.
Coldeſt Day	31, 73, E.N.E. 2^x	} Mean Height	$59\frac{23}{29}$.
Warmeſt	8, 46, S.W. $3x$.	}	

The Seaſon was yet exceeding healthy, and Diſorders much more uncommon than uſual: Coughs frequent, and even a great Number of convulſive ones amongſt Children: Some Pleuriſies, Quinſeys, and Rheumatiſms up and down.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year
Dig. Dec.
1743, = 20.908.

OF

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1744.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 3d. Full Moon the 18th.

THE Wind being eaſterly, almoſt during the whole Month, kept the Mercury in the Barometer very high; but, inclining generally to the North, it rendered the Atmoſphere very dry and cold, and hence there was oftentimes a very ſevere Froſt; nay, on the 28th and 29th the Sea itſelf, near the Shores, was frozen.

Rain 7. 11. 15. 30.——Snow 27. Dig. Dec. = 1.068.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 30.6, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 7, 29.6, S. 2. } 30.0 $\frac{12}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 29, 76, N.E. 1. }
Warmeſt 11, 56, S.bE. 2. } Mean Height 64 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Almoſt

Almoſt every body was ſeized with a violent and troubleſome Cough: Moſt ſevere Paroxyſms of the Aſthma, Pains in the Teeth, Hoarſeneſs, and Sore-Throats, plagued Numbers: A Pleuriſy or Peripneumony ſeized Numbers alſo, and ſome an Ophthalmy.—There was a Hooping-Cough very epidemic amongſt the Children, to the Subduing of which Bleeding was more neceſſary than I ever remembered, and that even among very young Children, whoſe Blood was generally covered over with a thick Size. The Decoction of the Cort. Peruvian. alſo did not prove ſo effectual in this Caſe, which always happens, where the Blood is very thick and tenacious, and ſubject to an Inflammation; upon which Account it is very improperly given to People in Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies.

FEBRUARY.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 16th.

Both the Weather and the Wind was variable this Month; but, blowing generally from the Eaſt, it kept the Barometer very high. In the Beginning of the Month there was now and then a Calm, and during the Whole of it the Atmoſphere was denſe, and often cold; nevertheleſs there was but little Froſt.

Rain

Rain 7. 8. 9. 11. 17. 19. 20. 21 — 23. 24. 26. 28. 29.——Hail the 9th, N. b W. 1ˣ. —The 24th, N. W. 3. = 1.722.

Dig. Dec.

A violent Circius the 24th, p. m. — An exceeding violent one the 28th at Night. — The 29th, a. m. — A very great and bright Halo about the Moon the 18th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 13, 30.3, E.S.E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 29, 29.2, N.W. bW. 4. } 29.8.

Coldeſt Day 6, 67, E, 2. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{15}{27}$.
Warmeſt 23, 49, W.S.W. 2ˣ. }

Some Small-pox, a ſcarlet miliary Eruption with a ſlight Fever, and alſo *rheumatic* Fevers here and there. — Almoſt every one was troubled with a violent Cough, which in ſeveral was altogether of the *catarrhal* Kind, nevertheleſs in a great many it was aſthmatic; hence came on frequently a Peripneumony, and not uncommonly a Spitting of Blood, which indeed threw ſome Perſons into a pulmonary Conſumption. — The Hooping-Cough attacked even ſome grown Perſons; the only Method of relieving whom was by repeated Bleeding and a gentle Emetic.

MARCH.

MARCH.

New Moon the 3d. Full Moon the 17th.

There fell a great deal of Hail in the Beginning of *March*, the Wind being often north-weſterly. From the 12th to the 23d the Wind ſtood between the Eaſt and the North, and, after that it was South-weſt. Towards the very End it was north-eaſterly. The Atmoſphere was generally dry and cold.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 9. 11. 23. 25. 26. 27. 28. 30. —— Hail 2. 3. 6. 7. 8. 10. —— Snow 8. 31. = 2.632. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 2d, N. W. b W. 4_x.—The 5th, S. W. b W. 4. — The 11th, N. W. b N. 4_x. — A very bright northern Light the 22d, H. 9, p. m. E. N. E. 2_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 15, 30.1, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 5, 29.2. } 29.5 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 14, 62, N. N. E. 2. }
Warmeſt 28, 46, W. S. W. 2. } Mean Height $55\frac{26}{30}$.

Some tertian and ſemi-tertian Fevers: An obſtinate and very troubleſome Cough everywhere, which often cauſed an Eruption of Blood from the Noſtrils, and frequently from the Lungs; ſometimes it was attended with a Peripneumony.—This brought on upon ſeveral a Conſumption,

Conſumption, eſpecially upon ſuch as had been before aſthmatical. The Pleuriſy and Rheumatiſm here and there; at the Cloſe of the Month Pleuro-peripneumonies were very common.—The Blood which was drawn was very thick, and covered over with a very tenacious and yellow Size.

APRIL.

New Moon the 1ſt. Full Moon the 15th.

In the Beginning of this Month there was a great Quantity of Snow and Hail, the Wind being north-eaſterly; preſently came on a dirty ſoutherly. From the 12th to the 16th it blew eaſterly, and then again north-eaſterly; but, towards the End, north-weſterly. The Air was often very cold: Very great Hoar-Froſts very common in the Middle of the Month, nay, and ſometimes Ice.

Rain 1. 4. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 12. 15. 22. 28. 30. —— Snow and Hail 1. 2. 3. 4. 9. 26.

Dig. Dec. = 3.390.

A Storm the 7th, p. m. S. 4x.—Ice the 14th and 15th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 19, 30.1, N. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 5, 29 0, S. S. W. 3x. } 29.6 3/29.

Coldeſt Day 3, 65, N. N. E. 3. } Mean Height 50 6/29.
Warmeſt 24, 41, N. W. b W. 1. }

Pleuriſies

Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies very common, and frequently they raged united together. Several People were troubled with an Aſthma, ſeveral with a Rheumatiſm, others with a baſtard Pleuriſy, and a very conſiderable Number with a very violent Cough. The Meaſles up and down; a great Number of Small-pox in the Neighbourhood, and in the hither Parts of *Cornwall*.—Not a few * tertian Fevers.—A Paraphrenitis more frequent than uſual.

I ſcarce ever obſerved the Blood drawn from the Sick more denſe and ſizy than at this Time, and that frequently after a fourth, nay a ſixth Bleeding.—This indeed I particularly took Notice of in the firſt Surgeon of the Navy-Hoſpital, who, in the Beginning of the Month, was carried off in a Paraphrenitis.

This good and ingenious Man was taken with a Shaking the 3d of *April* in the Morning, and, whilſt he was viſiting the Sick, being inſtantly ſeized with a very violent Shuddering, he went home, where being immediately pierced through with a moſt acute Pain in the Back, and the lower Part of his right Breaſt, he took to his Bed, and fell into a moſt violent Fever.—There was immediately drawn from him ℥xvi of Blood, after which he choſe to ſend for me.—I ordered an emollient Fomentation, and a laxative Enema, and alſo a good deal of Nitre and Sperma

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 20.

Ceti,

Ceti, and, beſides, the Drinking freely of ſome warm diluting Liquor: The Pain raging ſtill violently, I at Night ordered him to be again bled, to ℥xvi more, the Fomentation again, and an Enema of ſweet Milk, with a good deal of Sea-Salt, which gave him two or three Stools: He then took an ℥ſs of Diacodium, and 24 Drops of Tinct. Thebaic. — He made a Noiſe all Night, had a very difficult Reſpiration, and, being tormented with a dry, little Cough, expectorated nothing at all. —On the fourth Day I viſited him early in the Morning, and there were taken from him ℥xiv of Blood; emollient Fomentations and Cataplaſms were alſo applied, and ſoon after an emollient Enema thrown up; which being again rejected, he took an anodyne Draught: By this every Thing was quieted for ſome Hours, and in the Evening he ſlept.—A treacherous Truce this however! He paſſed the Night in the greateſt Uneaſineſs: The Fever ran very high, the Breathing ſhort, interrupted, and very difficult, the Pain exceeding acute, vaſt Thirſt, and Tongue dry.—On the 5th of *April* therefore, H. 9, a. m. Bleeding was repeated to at leaſt ℥xii; beſides, he took ʒx of *Manna*, with an ℥ſs of *Sal. Mirabil. Glauber.* in Water-Gruel: This occaſioned three or four Stools; nevertheleſs the Pain was ſtill very violent, the Pulſe exceeding quick, but ſlender, and yet very tenſe: The Anodynes

were twice repeated that Night, which procured ſome Sleep, but that very diſturbed.—When I found that every Thing proved ineffectual, I ordered Camphire, with Nitre, *&c.* and the ſaline Draughts, with Sal. C. C. the Juice of Lemons, *&c.* to be given, in order that I might remove the Diſorder by Sweating: I moreover directed Bliſters to be applied to the Thighs and the Back.—My Patient had a ſmall, unequal Sweat, but preſently came on a Shivering, and a vaſt Pain in the Back and Side; ſo that he now not only made a great Outcry, but was alſo quite mad.—Therefore a fifth Time, namely, on the 6th Day in the Afternoon, he was blooded again to about ℥ xv. After this we had Recourſe to Fomentations, Clyſters, and Anodynes, which produced ſome Sleep; but then a vaſt Languor and Sleep came on.—After ſix or eight Hours he grew very cold, and fell into a Shivering, made a Noiſe, and was quite delirious, crying out that he was tormented with Flames and Swords in his right Side; (I, to my great Sorrow, perceived the * Hypochondrium to be very hard, but drawn back;) in the mean Time he drew his Breath with the utmoſt Effort, as if he had been running with the greateſt Speed, but at the ſame Time with the utmoſt Anguiſh, and as if ſtabbed with a Sword;

* Si Septum tranſverſum percuſſum eſt, Præcordia ſurſum contrahuntur. *Celſ.* Lib. 5, C. 26.

he

he painfully laboured to utter a Sigh.—Being intirely at a Loſs what I ſhould do, I adviſed a ſixth Bleeding, to about ℥ xii, and repeated the *Cataplaſms* and *Anodynes*.—An Heavineſs, Tremor, Twitching of the Tendons, and Singultus, came on; however he declared himſelf to be relieved: He lay in general pretty quiet, but at the ſame Time muttering ſome ſtrange, incoherent Stuff.—A coldiſh Sweat ſeized his Forehead; whilſt his Cheeks burned with a moſt violent Scarlet, his Nails became livid, and his Hands cold; he nevertheleſs moved more eaſily, nay, he raiſed himſelf up in the Bed of his own Accord, imagining himſelf to be much better, if the great Difficulty of Breathing, and the great Pain of his Side, which he had always, was removed.—As to myſelf, however, I plainly perceived that he was a dying Man, the Septum Tranſverſum being mortified; notwithſtanding, between Doſing, Singultus, and a Delirium, he ſpun out the Night; and on the 7th of the Month, a little before Noon, this Perſon, deſerving of a longer Life, if any one could be ſo, expired.—Immediately after his Deceaſe, the whole right Side, as far as even the *Os Ilium*, was quite livid, and looked as if it had been from a Contuſion. This Caſe was evidently *paraphrenitic* *, Accounts of which

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 240.

are rarely met with in medical Writers; altho' I am of Opinion, that they much oftener happen than is commonly thought.

There were drawn from this Perſon, within the Space of four Days, almoſt an hundred Ounces of Blood, of which each Portion was exceedingly ſizy, nay, the very laſt, altho' the Craſſamentum (like ſome ſmall globular Iſland, which was almoſt quite under Water) floated in a great deal of very thin Lymph, and was covered over with ſo ſtrong a Buff, that you could ſcarce penetrate it with a * Pen-knife.

M A Y.

New Moon the 1ſt. Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 30th.

An eaſterly Wind prevailed during this Month; but from the 19th to the 24th it blew weſterly. The Air was very dry, and towards the End very warm.—The Seaſon in general was very mild.

Rain 3. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 18. 21. 22.——

Dig. Dec.

Hail 13. = 1.236.

Thunder and Lightning the 3d, at Night.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 15, 30.1, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 22, 29.2, S. W. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{6}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 14, 47, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 36 $\frac{6}{25}$.
Warmeſt 30, 20, E. N. E. 1. }

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 188.

Intermittent

Intermittent Fevers epidemical: Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies common: The Meaſles here and there: The Small-pox very rife, a great Number of which were of a very bad Kind, perhaps owing to profuſe Sweats, with which grown Perſons were frequently ſeized, chiefly at the Coming-on of this Diſeaſe.—They were alſo not leſs fatal to Children, who were often carried off in the black, bloody, and confluent Kind.

JUNE.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 29th.

The dry and warm Seaſon continued to the 20th of this Month; in the mean Time the Wind was frequently eaſterly, afterwards however the Wind, being ſoutherly, brought much Rain, and made the Atmoſphere much colder.

Rain 4. 5. 8. 10. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 27. 28. 29. 30. = 2.786.

Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 5th in the Evening.—The 22d, H. 9, p. m.—The 23d, p. m. a very ſtinking Fog.—The 26th, p. m. a Calm.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 29.8, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 28, 29.0, S. S. E. 2. } 29.5 $\frac{5}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 24, 36, S. b W. 2. }
Warmeſt 17, 16, N. N. W. 1. } Mean Height 27 $\frac{25}{29}$.

Intermitting Fevers here and there: Tertians and Semi-tertians chiefly: Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies,

ripneumonies, and ſome Anginas: The Small-pox epidemical, and ſometimes very malignant, as being ſometimes attended with *Petechiæ* and an *Hæmorrhage*.

JULY.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

In the Beginning of this Month there was a good deal of Rain, but little afterwards: The Atmoſphere was generally denſe, and the Wind variable; ſometimes a Calm.—From the 16th to the 22d the Wind blew eaſterly.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 8. 9. 10. 22. 24. 30.

Dig. Dec.
= 1.324.

A ſmall Storm the 3d, p. m. S.W. b W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 7, 30.0, N.N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 3, 29.2. } 29.6 $\frac{26}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 4, 36, W.N.W. 1. } Mean Height 29 $\frac{4}{29}$.
Warmeſt 20, 22, E. 1x. }

The Small-pox, which were now epidemical, were not a little fatal, being often ſmall, black, and pitted in the Middle of the Puſtules with a livid or black little Trench. — Sometimes they diſcharged a crude Ichor, which eat away the Fleſh under it, and even occaſioned a Gangrene. —The Tongue and Fauces, at the Decline of the Diſeaſe, were very foul, and frequently exceedingly rough and black; to which was very often

often added a profuſe Diarrhœa; and ſometimes the Tragedy concluded in the Manner of a Peripneumony. — The Sick however expectorated very largely, eſpecially in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe. If any Kind of Medicines were of Service, in theſe malignant Small-pox, they were the rough *Alexipharmacs*, with a good deal of * acid in them; I very frequently made uſe of the *Alexipharmac Tincture* of the *Bark*, with a conſiderable Quantity of Elix. or Spirit. Vitriol.; frequently *French* Claret, with the Addition of thoſe Acids, eſpecially at the Decline of the Fever: In the mean Time I preſcribe plentiful Dilution, and acidulated, with a demulcent and proper Kind of Diet. Theſe Things ſometimes are of very great Service; but, in general, grim Death was the conſtant Attendant of the black Small-pox.

When, upon the Coming-on of the Diſeaſe, the Small-pox appear livid, or too little acuminated, and the Fever comes on too ſlowly, ſome generous Cardiac Medicines are then to be given, and Bliſters moreover ought to be applied, notwithſtanding all that *Sydenham*, and his Followers, (among whom I myſelf am ſo in a great many Things) ſay againſt it. In ſuch a Caſe *Crocus*, and *Pulv. Contrayerv. C. Moſchus*, and *Theriaca Androm.* nay, ſome ſweet Wine,

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, (Chapter *of the Small-pox*) Page 151.

are ſeaſonable. — Muſk has a moſt amazing Power of driving out the Small-pox thro' the Skin, at the ſame Time it does not heat too much. If the Puſtules are crude, or altogether watery, I give ſome Myrrh, which is very effectual in the Maturation of them.— When however the Blood-veſſels are turgid, the Fever runs very high, and every Thing is in an highly inflammatory State, to adminiſter Things of this Kind would be acting not like a prudent but a mad Phyſician, who devoted his Patients to the Grave :—I wiſh that I had never ſeen any Thing of this Kind. Upon the Whole, therefore, no Medicine whatever is always to be given in this Diſeaſe, or indeed in any other.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 12th. New Moon the 26th.

In the Beginning of *Auguſt* the Weather was very favourable, but, from the 11th home to the End, it was generally rainy, and cold, the Wind changing now and then. In the Beginning of the Month great Dews fell.

Rain 1. 3. 11 — 14. 15. 16. 17. 19. 22. 23. 25. 26. 27. 29. 31. = 2.074.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 17th, at Night, S. W. 4.—The 28th, W. S. W. 4x. — The 31ſt, early in the Morning,

Morning, S. W. 4.—Thunder and Lightning the 13th in the Evening.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 4, 30.0, N.W. bW. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 18, 29.1, S.W. 3x. } 29.6 $\frac{8}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 41, N. W. 2. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{28}{29}$.
Warmeſt 5, 25, N.W. b W. 1. }

A great many Small-pox: Intermitting Fevers here and there: Coughs common towards the End of the Month: Some Quinſeys: Very few Funerals, excepting ſuch as died in the Small-pox.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 25th.

This Month was very cold and wet, the ſouth-weſt Wind raging frequently. From the 17th to the 24th there was a furious ſouth-eaſterly Wind, which kept the Barometer low; but the Tides were very high and irregular.—The 26th there was a violent Storm in the Morning, E.S.E. 4x. At Noon S.S.E. 4, in the Evening, S. S. W. 4x, which occaſioned prodigious large Waves to roll in, and an exceeding high Tide, which overflowed all the Shores far and near; indeed it was by far much greater than had ever been ſeen here before *.

Rain 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 15.,
17. 18. 20. 21. 24. 26. 27. 30. = Dig. Dec. 4.470.

* See Vol. I, Page 18.

A very large Halo about the Moon the 8th, H. 8. p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 2, 29.9, W.N.W. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 26, 28.9. } 29.3 $\frac{4}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 48, N.W. 1. } Mean Height 39 $\frac{10}{29}$.
Warmeſt 9, 34, S. S.W. 3. }

A great many Small-pox, however they were now ſomewhat milder: The Meaſles up and down: Undoubtedly there were but few Diſorders in this Place; nevertheleſs ſome Perſons were plagued with the Colic, the Rheumatiſm, and a Cough; a great many with Fluxes.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 23d.

The Weather was very ſtormy and dirty this Month; almoſt inceſſant Rain, and vaſt Deluges every-where. A ſouth-weſterly Wind raged very often, but frequently there intervened a north-weſt; not uncommonly alſo a ſouth-eaſt, and on the 12th and 13th a cold north-eaſt.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 11. 14. 15.
19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 28. 30. 31.

Dig. Dec.
= 5.608.

A ſlight Storm the 2d, S. W. 4_x. — A very violent one the 3d at Night, W. S. W. 4^x. — The 4th, a. m. W. b N. 4. — The 8th in the Evening,

Evening, S. W. 4_x.—The 9th, S.W. 4.—The 22d, early in the Morning, W. S. W. 4_x.—Thunder and Lightning the 3d at Night.—Inceſſant Thunder and Lightning at Night the 22d, S. W. 4.—A very high Tide the 9th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 13, 30.2, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 4, 28.6. } 29.4 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 13, 60, Froſt. } Mean Height 48.
Warmeſt 19, 42, S. W. b W. 3. }

The Small-pox here and there: Gripings and Fluxes ſeized Numbers, which I believe was for the chief Part owing to the Drinking of new-made Cyder.—For the Apples, upon Account of the great Wet, very ſoon grow putrid, and hence are more apt to occaſion a Diarrhœa, than if they were firmer, and contained a more generous Juice.—Violent Coughs, and very common, and from hence aroſe ſometimes a Peripneumony, or a Pleuriſy;—baſtard Peripneumonies alſo were not uncommon. Some putrid Fevers: In general however acute Diſorders were much fewer than any one would imagine, conſidering the unfavourable Seaſon. Probably the frequent Storms diſſipated the noxious and ſickly Congeſtions of the Atmoſphere, in the ſame Manner as the violent Agitation of the Ocean prevents the Putreſcence of the Sea.

NOVEMBER.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 23d.

In the Beginning of this Month we had a rainy, and ſometimes a ſtormy Seaſon. The Wind was frequently north-weſt, not uncommonly ſouth-weſt; from the 10th to the 21ſt north-eaſt; now and then a Calm, then a tempeſtuous ſouth-weſt Wind to the 25th; afterwards a north-eaſt, and fair ſun-ſhine Weather.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 11. 13. 16. 22. 23. 24. 25.——Snow and Hail 9. 17.——Sleet the 20th at Night. Dig. Dec. = 3.740.

A Storm the 2d, at Noon, S. W. 4_x. — The 6th, at Night, S. W. 4_x. — The 22d ditto, S. b W. 4. — A violent Wind Circius the 17th. — A ſmart Froſt from the 17th to the 21ſt.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 29, 30.5, E. N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 23, 28.7, S. b W. 3^x. } 29.7 $\frac{6}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 20, 69, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{11}{28}$.
Warmeſt 7, 44, S. W. 1^x. }

Pleuriſies and peripneumonic Fevers, as moreover Intermittents, and the Small-pox, up and down. — Several Rheumatiſms, Coughs, Pains in the Teeth, Fauces, with a Swelling of the Glands, very common. — Numbers were troubled with the Colic, partly owing to the Drinking

Drinking new Cyder, and partly to the ſuperabundant and acrid Bile; the Gripings were often very ſevere, with a very great Heat of Urine.

DECEMBER.

Full Moon the 8th. New Moon the 22d.

The Barometer ſtood high during this Month, but the Air was generally very denſe, and often very cold; but towards the Concluſion it was much milder.—In the Beginning of *December* the Wind was frequently north-eaſterly, but at the End north-weſterly and ſouth-weſterly, and ſometimes quite lulled.

Rain 8. 9. 10. 11. 17. 20. 21. 22. 23. 25. 28. —— Hail 12. —— Snow 13. = 1.394.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 11th, p. m. laſting till Midnight, N. W. b N. 4. —*A. B.* the 14th, H. 9, p. m. N. E. b N. 1.—The 24th, in the Evening, N. W. 2_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿	14, 30.6, N. E. 1.	} Mean Height	
Leaſt ——	11, 29.3.	}	30.0. $\frac{2}{3}$.
Coldeſt Day	14, 70, very ſevere Froſt.	} Mean Height	
Warmeſt	23, 50, S. W. b S. 3.	}	57 $\frac{25}{30}$.

Several colical Diſorders, ſome owing to the Acrimony of the Bile, a great many more nevertheleſs from drinking bad Cyder, and ſuch as had not been well purged from the Lees.—

In

In ſuch Perſons, the Bowels are generally laxative, and there often comes on a mucous Dyſentery, frequently a bilious, ſometimes a bloody.

Innumerable Coughs, with a Swelling of the Fauces, Cheeks, and Parotids.—The Peripneumony up and down.—The *catarrhal* Fever very common, which was frequently cured by a large Diſcharge of thick and high-coloured Urine.

A particular Kind of a *catarrhal*, malignant Fever raged greatly amongſt the *French* and *Spaniſh* Priſoners, and deſtroyed Numbers of them: Frequently *Petechiæ*, not uncommonly Parotids, and often angry, watery Puſtules, were the Attendants of it. This Fever began chiefly with a Pain of the Head, Back, and the Region of the Præcordia; immediately came on a Phrenſy, a ſhort, ſighing Kind of Reſpiration, a Tremor, Subſultus, and, in a very ſhort Time, Death.

The whole Quantity of Rain for the Year

Dig. Dec.

1744 = 31.444.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1745.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 21ſt.

IN the Beginning of the Year the Barometer ſtood high, the Wind was frequently north-eaſterly, often alſo we had a very cold ſouth-eaſterly Wind, which frequently produced a ſmart Froſt. After the 20th of this Month it blew at one Time ſouth-weſterly, at another Time north-weſterly. The Atmoſphere was generally very humid, eſpecially upon the Melting of the Ice and Snow.

Rain 3. 4. 10. 11. 12. 13. 20. 21. 22. 23. 25.

″ ′ ″ ″
25. 27. 28. 30.——Snow 9. 17.——Hail 27.

Dig. Dec.
31. = 2.910.

A violent Storm, with continual Snow, the 9th, S. E. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.4, N. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 26, 28.7, S. W. 3. } 29.6 $\frac{23}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 9, 69, S. E. 4. } Mean Height 61 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmeſt 25, 54, S. W. 3. }

Colics ſtill up and down: Rheumatiſms, Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies, both true, and of the baſtard Kind, here and there: A great many Perſons were plagued with Swellings of the Fauces, Cheeks, Parotids, nay, and often of the Head; to which were generally added a Cough and Rheums: Ophthalmies common.

The malignant, *catarrhal* Fever was now exceeding rife, and deſtroyed a great Number of the Priſoners; and alſo not uncommonly thoſe of our own People, who were much converſant with them. — Several lingered on a long Time in it, but more frequently it proved more acute, and ſuffocated Perſons in the Manner of a Peripneumony or a Quinſey;—frequently alſo Petechiæ attended it, and often a bloody Dyſentery.—Theſe however obſerved no certain Time or Period.—Many of thoſe People were ſeized with a Mortification of their Feet, owing perhaps to the Cold and their own Beaſtlineſs.

Full

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 20th.

This Month was very cold, the Wind blowing very often north-eaſterly, ſometimes ſouth-eaſterly, and very ſeldom ſouth-weſterly. The Atmoſphere was always dry and thin; now and then a moſt ſharp Froſt: In the Middle of *February* the Station of the Barometer was very high.

Rain $\frac{'}{5}$. 9. $\frac{'}{14}$. 19. 22. —— Hail 2. 6. 23. —— Snow $\frac{''}{26}$. 28. = 0.838.

A large Fall of Snow the 26th, altho' the Wind was W. S. W. 3, Therm. 70.—A great *A. B.* the 9th, H. 10, at Night, N. N. E. 1.—A ſmall one, H. 7. p. m. E. N. E. 2^x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 30.6, E. N. E. 2^x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 5, 29.2, S. E. 1^x. } $29.8\frac{2}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 25, 75, N. E. b N. 1^x. } Mean Height $65\frac{13}{28}$.
Warmeſt 15, 58, E. S. E. 2.

Several People laboured under a very violent Aſthma: Coughs, Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies very common, nay, and often very ſevere, there being a difficult and very ſparing Expectoration.—The Blood that was drawn was very ſizy, and covered over with a thick Buff; but the Serum was greeniſh or yellowiſh, but very thin.—This alſo was obſervable in the

Rheumatiſm, which very violently, as well as for a long Time, tormented Numbers.

The malignant, catarrhal Fever, ſtill raged among the Priſoners, and made vaſt Havock; it ſeized the Nurſes, that attended the Sick, and alſo ſome of the Surgeons, and even carried them off. — Frequently at the Height of the Fever, and often alſo at the Concluſion, there broke out watery, angry, and often livid Puſtules, ſometimes darkiſh and black Spots, and frequently *Aphthæ*. — None of thoſe Things however ſeemed to be of any great Service; for a plentiful Expectoration (provided it be not livid, ſanious, fœtid, which too frequently happens) is of far greater Conſequence to the Patient, as is alſo a mild and equally-diffuſed Sweat. —I dread however always a profuſe one, which, being frequently oily, and then turning into a cold one, at length proves fatal, and that infallibly, if a Shivering comes on.—In ſuch a Caſe nothing is more ſerviceable than ſome red Wine, with Spices boiled in it,—eſpecially if a Diarrhœa, whether of the mucous or bloody Kind, a Thing which often happens, calls for it.

MARCH.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 22d.

The Weather was very rainy and dirty in the Beginning of *March*, which rendered the Atmoſphere

ſphere very denſe and moiſt. The Wind was very often ſouth-ſouth-weſt, frequently north-weſt, and ſometimes ſouth-eaſt.

Rain 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 13. 15—17. 24. 25. 27. 28. 29. —— Hail and Snow 1. 2.

Dig. Dec.
3. = 4.694.

A Storm early in the Morning of the 1ſt, W. S. W. 4.—The 9th, at Night, S. W. b S. 4x. —The 29th, at Night, N. W. — Very great Fogs from the 24th to the 27th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 25, 30.0, N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 10, 29.1, W. 3. } 29.5 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 2, 64, S. W. b W. 2, Snow. } Mean Height
Warmeſt 21, 42, N. 1. } 51 $\frac{4}{30}$.

Coughs very common: Swellings of the Neck, Cheeks, and Head every-where: A great many *catarrhal* Fevers.—The malignant Kind raged very greatly amongſt the Priſoners and our own Sailors.—Not a few Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies both of the true and ſpurious Kind.

APRIL.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 20th.

This Month was alſo rainy, and a cold north-weſt Wind blew in the Beginning of it. From the 14th to the 28th the Wind was almoſt con-

ſtantly north-eaſterly, attended nevertheleſs frequently with Rain, and that very cold.

Rain 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 17. 20. 21. 22. 23. 25. 26. 28. 29. ——Violent Hail 7. 11. = 3.912.

Dig. Dec.

A violent Circius all Night the 3d.—A very large Halo about the Moon the 2d, H. 10, at Night.—A very ſtinking Fog all Day the 13th, S. 1_x.—Ice every-where the 27th in the Morning, E. N. E. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 16, 30.1, E. N. E. 2_x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 21, 28.8, N. 2^x. } 29.5.

Coldeſt Day 27, 55. } Mean Height 48 $\frac{18}{30}$.
Warmeſt 14, 40, E. 1. }

The Rheumatiſm up and down: The Sciatica, and that too very violent, more rife than uſual: A great many People were ſeized with Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies as well true as the baſtard Kind: Coughs, Swellings of the Fauces, and Pains of the Teeth, with a Soreneſs of the Throat, attacked Numbers: Some intermitting Fevers, and, among the younger People, ſome Meaſles and ſcarlet Fevers.

The *catarrhal* Fever ſtill continued, in which the Sick frequently lingered on a long Time, but more frequently it finiſhed its Courſe in a ſhort Time: Towards the Concluſion of it People generally had a very large Expectoration of viſcid,

viſcid, ſalt Phlegm, often without any Cough, frequently with a troubleſome Cough, which gave great Relief. The Urine in general was crude, ſeldom very high-coloured; Tongue whitiſh, but ſcarce ever black or furred; a ſlight Delirium now, or a Sillineſs, always came on at the State of the Diſeaſe. — The *catarrhal*, malignant Fever as yet deſtroyed Numbers.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 20th.

The Weather was ſufficiently mild in the Beginning of this Month, the Wind blowing eaſterly; but after the 10th it was moiſt and cold, and the Wind almoſt conſtantly ſouth-weſt.

Rain 2. 11 — 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20 — 31.

Dig. Dec.
——Hail 16.—19. a. m. = 1.732.

A Storm the 16th, early in the Morning, S. W. 4_x. — Thunder and Lightning the 19th, a. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿	5, 30.0, E. N. E. 2_x.	}	Mean Height
Leaſt ——	16, 28.9.		29.4 $\frac{26}{31}$.
Coldeſt Day	20, 48, W. b N. 2^x.	}	Mean Height 40 $\frac{8}{31}$.
Warmeſt	6, 33, E. 2.		

The Meaſles and ſcarlet Fevers were epidemic here and in the Neighbourhood: They were very often attended with a Cough, and

peripneumonic Symptoms, to the Relief of which nothing proved more opportune than Bleeding.

Several *catarrhal* Fevers ſtill, ſome of which were dangerous and tedious.—The Urine was generally very crude, and now and then wheyiſh, throwing down no Sediment at all during the Courſe of the Diſeaſe.—The Tongue in general was moiſt, but foul, and of a dirty Colour; the Expectoration generally large, and that always propitious.—On the contrary, where the Tongue was black and dry, and the Expectoration but very ſparing, the Patients ſeldom recovered; for preſently they became ſhort-breathed, delirious, ſhivering, ſeized with a Palpitation, and at length yielding under the Force of their Diſorder, unleſs relieved by Bliſtering and a plentiful Sweat, which (I know not how) it was difficult to procure. A Looſeneſs alſo frequently was of very great Service to the Sick. —An Heavineſs and Lightneſs in the Head alſo were almoſt conſtantly obſervable in the Beginning of this Fever, and alſo a ſlight Delirium and Deafneſs in the Advance of it, and, thro' the whole Courſe of it, a very great Spitting, altho' ſometimes there was not the leaſt Cough. —So that Nature always aimed at a Criſis by the ſalival Ducts.

The Small-pox, miliary and alſo puſtulary Fevers,

Fevers, here and there: The Itch common: Some Ophthalmies and Quinſeys.

A particular Kind of baſtard Peripneumony, which often laſted for a very long Time, and at laſt carried off the Sick in the Manner of a ſlow nervous Fever, altho' in the Beginning there was no great Inflammation, was common.—The Blood of thoſe People, when it was drawn, was in general found to be for the moſt Part thin and florid, which is always a bad Symptom; nor did ſuch Perſons bear a large Loſs of it without very great Riſk of their Life, altho' Breathing appeared difficult, and there was a great Load upon the Breaſt; and yet it was ſurpriſing how thoſe People were immediately weakened * by the Taking-off a little Blood.—This Diſorder prevailed chiefly thro' the ſouthern Parts of this County, and perhaps was nothing elſe than the *catarrhal Epidemic* chiefly turned upon the Lungs.—*Camphire*, *Saffron*, *Lap. Contrayerv.* *Gum. Ammoniac.* *Oxymel ſcillitic.* with very thin muſtard-ſeed Whey, were the moſt ſuitable Remedies, and Bliſters alſo were very ſerviceable.—Few Perſons, who had an Eruption of Puſtules at the Cloſe, and a Sweat, died in it.

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 225.

JUNE.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 18th.

This Month alſo was very cold and rainy, the ſouth-weſt Wind blowing very often, and often the north-weſt; however the Wind was ſouth-eaſterly from the 21ſt to the 24th.—The Atmoſphere was very denſe and humid, and the Weather melancholy; indeed every Thing was ſo wet and dirty, that any one would have taken it for Winter rather than Summer. A Butterfly, nay, a common Fly, was very ſeldom if ever ſeen; and all Things were in a quite torpid State.

Rain 1. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9—13. 14. 15. 19. 22. 23. 24. 25. 27. 28. = 2.760. Dig. Dec.

Very terrible Thunder and Lightning the 22d at Night between Ten and Twelve, which Storm raged far and near.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 18, 29.8, W.N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 25, 29.2, S.W. 3x. } 29.5 $\frac{5}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 12, 48, W.N.W. 2. } Mean Height 37 $\frac{11}{30}$.
Warmeſt 22, 24, S.E. 2x.

The Meaſles were ſtill very rife, with which even grown Perſons themſelves were alſo ſeized: Rheumatiſms, Swellings of the Fauces, Quinſies, and Coughs, were common: Intermitting Fevers up and down,

The

The malignant, putrid Fever, often attended with red Puſtules, and frequently with Petechiæ, now raged very greatly. — There were alſo prodigious Hæmorrhages from the Mouth, Noſtrils, and Uterus, eſpecially when there were very large livid, black, or violet-coloured Spots *. — In the Beginning there came on a ſlight Shivering, preſently after a Pain, with an Heavineſs and Giddineſs in the Head; ſeveral had a Nauſea and Vomiting; immediately there came on in every body a very great Oppreſſion of the Præcordia, and a very troubleſome Anxiety, ſo as to make them always reſtleſs, which infallibly brought on a Delirium, and at length a Lethargy. The Urine in general was very crude and limpid, having ſeldom any Sediment; but towards the Cloſe depoſiting ſome livid or bran-like Matter, and ſometimes that which was quite black. The Tongue, Teeth, and Fauces were black, dry, and furred, and the Breath was exceeding offenſive. — Several were ſeized with a mucous or blackiſh Diarrhœa, with ſometimes Streaks of Blood. — Numbers ſtruggled long with their Diſeaſe, but ſeveral fell a Sacrifice to it within eight Days; nor indeed were there ſeveral Inſtances wanting of ſuch Perſons as quite got the better of it.

This Diſorder chiefly raged amongſt the Pri-

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 96.

ſöners and our own Sailors, and alſo ſeveral Perſons in the Neighbourhood were attacked by it; — whether this was occaſioned by the Contagion, or from the very Conſtitution itſelf of the Atmoſphere, is what I am not certain of; for this Diſeaſe appeared to be very little infectious, except in the very Hoſpitals themſelves. Every one was troubled every-where with a great Weakneſs and Loſs of Spirits, and that even amongſt thoſe Perſons who were well.

JULY.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 18th.

Now at length the Summer made its Appearance. There was but little Rain, except in the very Beginning and towards the End of the Month; the Wind was generally northerly, and very ſeldom ſoutherly. The Sun was frequently warm, which made the Atmoſphere much more thin, and by far drier. — Now and then there were very great Dews, and ſometimes Fogs, the Wind blowing very gently.

									Dig.	Dec.
Rain	1.	2.	3.	18.	19.	27.	28.	=	1.	208.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 30.0, N. b W. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 1, 29.2, S.W. b S. 2. } 29.7 $\frac{6}{10}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 36.
Warmeſt 13, 22, N. 1. } Mean Height 28 $\frac{13}{30}$.

Some intermitting Fevers, ſome Peripneumonies, a great many Ophthalmies. — The Meaſles

Meaſles epidemic, and frequently fatal; a violent Cough and hectic Fever generally attended, and continued a long Time; ſeveral Times a Flux, and that too a colliquative one, followed upon the Departure of the Meaſles; not uncommonly an Ophthalmy, a Quinſey, and Ulcerations of the Fauces; ſometimes a Parotis, with an Eryſipelas in the Head. I have more than once during this Month obſerved a Mortification of the Fauces and Mouth, and beſides a Caries of the Cheeks and the Os Vomeris, which occaſioned a very painful Kind of Death, and that too after the Meaſles.

The putrid, malignant Fever, which had long raged, ſtill prevailed, but chiefly amongſt the Sailors and Priſoners, and that often attended with ſmall Spots, dark or blackiſh; ſometimes with black and blue Pimples all over the Body; and frequently large corroding Puſtules broke out: Now alſo the Sick were more troubled with a Vomiting than before, which was very ſoon ſucceeded by a violent Diarrhœa; beſides which frequently they fell into much more profuſe Sweats, but thoſe were in all Appearance ſo far from being ſerviceable, that they rather occaſioned a very great Loſs of Strength. — If however the Looſeneſs was too ſuddenly checked, it moſt infallibly ſoon brought on a Delirium, or a profound Lethargy, with an hard Swelling of the Abdomen, and a Singultus,

gultus, than which there was not a more fatal Symptom. Every one almoſt at the State of the Diſeaſe was more or leſs delirious, and always had a Deafneſs. — Whatever Blood was drawn had a bright red, florid Appearance, or elſe a livid and blackiſh, and was covered over with a greeniſh or livid Mucus, and was always by far too much diſſolved*.—This Fever appeared to me to be almoſt of the very ſame Nature with that malignant one which I have deſcribed in the Year 1740, and therefore I uſed the ſame Courſe of Medicine (thro' the Bleſſing of God) with a great deal of Succeſs.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 1ſt. New Moon the 16th. Full Moon the 30th.

From the 3d Day of the Month to the 17th a great deal of Rain fell, and there was a melancholy Atmoſphere: In the Beginning the Wind was ſouth-eaſterly; afterwards ſouth-weſterly; — after this, home to the End, we had a fair ſun-ſhine Set of Weather, which was very agreeable to the Harveſt-People. There now alſo fell very great Dews; and at length innumerable Graſshoppers chirped merrily; moreover the Flies alſo, reviving as it were at

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 108.

this

this Seaſon, flew about every-where, and proved very troubleſome.

Rain ///. 4. //. 5. ///. 6. //. 8. /. 9. /. 10. /. 11. /. 12. ///. 13. /. 14. /. 15. /. 16. 20. 21. 23. = Dig. Dec. 3.516.

Much Lightning and a Storm the 8th at Night, S.S.W. 4_x.—The 9th, in the Morning, a Storm, S. W. b W. 4.—The 15th, at Night, S. S.W. 4_x.—Great Fogs the 24th, 27th, and 28th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 28, 30.0, N. N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 9, 29.0, S.W. bW. 4. } 29.5 $\frac{6}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 17, 40, W. b S. 3. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{23}{31}$.
Warmeſt 3, 25, E. S. E. 1. }

The Meaſles common: The Small-pox ſcattered up and down, but of a milder Kind: Several Ophthalmies: Dyſenteries alſo here and there.—The malignant Fever ſtill raged amongſt the Sailors and Priſoners, however it was leſs common at other Places; nor was it ſo often attended with Petechiæ.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 29th.

In the Beginning of *September* there was frequent Rain; but from the 8th to the 28th (unleſs on the 16th) there was none at all: Fogs in the mean Time very often, and very great Dews. In the Middle of the Month the Sun

Sun was very ſcorching; and yet a very great Hoar-Froſt on the 20th. The Wind during the whole Month was almoſt eaſterly, and from the 20th to the 28th very briſk.

Rain 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 16. 28. 29. 30.
Dig. Dec.
= 1.078.

Thunder and Lightning in the Morning of the 28th.—A Storm the 22d, E. S. E. 4.—A very great Halo about the Moon the 26th at Night.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 11, 30.1, E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 2, 29.2, S. b E. 2. } 29.6 $\frac{24}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 24, 46, E. 3. } Mean Height 35 $\frac{8}{30}$.
Warmeſt 15, 26, E. S. E. 1. }

The Small-pox rife: Diarrhœas and the Colic up and down: Some bloody Dyſenteries.—Several People ſtill laboured under a putrid malignant Fever, with Petechiæ, Delirium, Singultus, &c.—Many were plagued with a moſt violent Aſthma, and ſeveral others with a Swelling of the Fauces, Cheeks, and Parotids: Many Ophthalmies.

The Meaſles were common, even amongſt grown Perſons, and carried off ſeveral; frequently in the Manner of a Peripneumony, often in that of a ſlow Hectic: It was no uncommon Thing for a bloody Dyſentery to attend it, but much more for a profuſe mucous Diarrhœa to do ſo; ſometimes there were very terrible Ulcers

Ulcers in the Mouth, which occaſioned a Caries of the Maxillæ.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 29th.

This Month was very melancholy, and very rainy, there being ſcarcely more than one or two dry ſun-ſhine Days; the Atmoſphere very denſe and humid; the north-weſt Wind blew in the Beginning of the Month, and afterwards very often a violent ſouth-weſt Wind; now and then a ſoutherly; and, towards the End, a ſouth-eaſterly.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 12. 15.

16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 26. 28. 29.

Dig. Dec.

30. 31. —— Hail 3. 22. = 5.896.

A violent Circius the 1ſt in the Morning.— A Storm the 5th in the Morning, S. 4. — The 8th, S. W. 4_x. p. m. — A very vivid lunar Rainbow the 1ſt, H. 7, p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.2, E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 5, 28.7, S. 4. } 29.3 $\frac{2}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 30, 54, S. S. E. 2_x. } Mean Height 46 $\frac{11}{29}$.
Warmeſt 11, 38, S. S. W. 2. }

The Meaſles very rife ſtill: The Small-pox epidemic: Colical Diſorders and Rheumatiſms here and there: Many Ophthalmies: Some laboured

boured under a baſtard Peripneumony, and ſome were ſtruck with an Apoplexy. Coughs, Rheums, Head-achs, and catarrhal Fevers, in great Number: Slow and nervous Fevers not uncommon.

NOVEMBER.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 28th.

The Wind was eaſterly to the 14th of the Month, generally inclining to the North, then north-eaſterly, and preſently ſucceeded a violent ſoutherly Wind, which brought much Rain with it, and a little after however a cold north-eaſterly Wind returned; at the very Concluſion of the Month it blew ſouth-weſterly. The Atmoſphere in general was very cold, denſe, and moiſt.

Rain 1. 2. 12. 13. 14. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 26. 30. —— Snow 15. 16. = 3.522.

Dig. Dec.

Much Lightning without Thunder the 1ſt at Night, S.E. 1^{x}.—A Storm the 18th, S. bW. 4. —The 19th, p. m. S.W. 4_{x}.—A violent Circius the 19th at Night. — A very ſudden and great Fall of the Barometer on the 18th, *viz.* from 29.7 to 28.8, and that within ſix or eight Hours. —A ſevere Froſt the 16th, 17th, 21ſt, and 25th.—A very thick and ſtinking Fog the 23d, p. m.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 6, 30.3, E. N.E. 1x. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 19, 28.7, N.W. 4x. } 29.7 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 16, 71, N. b W. 1. } Mean Height 57 $\frac{16}{30}$.
Warmeſt 1, 46, S.E. 1x.

The Small-pox every-where epidemical, and at preſent ſome of a very bad Kind; however they were very favourable during all the Autumn: Several Ophthalmies, and obſtinate Defluxions from the Eyes:—Some Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies.

In the Beginning of the Month a Kind of catarrhal Fever returned again, or rather attacked People again, who were troubled with a violent Pain of the Head and Oppreſſion at the Breaſt, a continual Nauſea, or phlegmatic Reaching; the Pulſe was very quick, low, but ſeldom tenſe—the Tongue foul, and of a mud Colour, but ſcarcely ever dry—the Urine very turbid, depoſiting thro' the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe a very pale, but yellowiſh, and large Sediment.—Every one expectorated very largely.—The Blood which was drawn was very ſeldom very tenacious, but ſometimes ſomewhat ſizy. All the Sick laboured under a Giddineſs and too great a Drowſineſs: Some were relieved by a gentle Diarrhœa, ſome by a mild, equal Sweat, but many more by a very free Expectoration after a previous Bleeding, and the giving an Emetic, where it is the Buſineſs of Art to ſecond Nature.

DECEM-

DECEMBER.

New Moon the 12th. Full Moon the 27th.

In the Beginning of *December* the Wind was north-eaſterly, and the Weather was dry and cold. From the 11th to the 15th we had a rainy, ſouth-eaſterly Wind, and a little afterwards a violent ſoutherly; towards the Cloſe of the Month it was eaſterly: The Atmoſphere was very denſe, and, about the Middle of the Month, very moiſt.

Rain 1. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23 — 25. 26. 30. = Dig. Dec. 3.410.

A Storm the 13th, p. m. S. E. b S. 4_x.—The 19th, all Night S. 4.—The 20th in the Morning, S. W. 4. — The 23d, at Night, S. W. 4. —The 24th, almoſt all Day, S. W. b W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 2, 30.4, E. N. E. 1^x. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 14, 29.0, S. S. E. 3^x. } 29.5 $\frac{7}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 7, 70, N. E. 2^x. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{23}{30}$.
Warmeſt 19, 50, S. 4. }

Violent Coughs, and Aſthmas common: The Small-pox very epidemic, far and near, ſome of which were confluent, ſmall, pitted, black; ſome however were very favourable.—Several puſtulary Fevers (the Chicken and Swines' Pox) amongſt Children. The Old Women frequently take thoſe red and watery Puſtules

tules for the true Small-pox (for they often leave Marks a long Time behind them;) but frequently, a little While after, they diſcover their Error by melancholy Experience, the Small-pox, and thoſe too of the malignant Kind, really attacking the People.

Peripneumonic Fevers, and thoſe very dangerous ones, being often fatal, were now very rife. Some People had little or no Expectoration, but the greater Part ſpit up very bilious pure, or frothy undigeſted Matter, and ſome a Sanies almoſt quite black: They ſobbed very greatly, and were much oppreſſed at their Breaſt.—In my Opinion, Perſons in Peripneumonies are in greater Danger, when they labour under a very great Oppreſſion at their Breaſt, and there is a very heavy Load on the Præcordia; altho' the Pain itſelf be only ſlight and obtuſe; than if they were viſited with more acute Pains of the Breaſt and Side; ſince in this Caſe Bleeding brings almoſt certain Relief, whereas in the former Caſe it is ſo far frequently from being beneficial, that it is not a little detrimental. At preſent there were ſeveral Peripneumonies, where there was a vaſt Load upon the Breaſt, a great Difficulty of Breathing, a very great Cough, and a conſiderable Wheeſing from the Lungs; which nevertheleſs ſcarcely admitted * Bleeding. Perhaps you might hope

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 108, 211.

for great Aſſiſtance from repeated Bleeding; whilſt, on the contrary, this occaſions the greateſt Weakneſs, a Stoppage of the Expectoration, violent Anxiety, conſtant Reſtleſſneſs, preſently a Delirium, Tremors, cold Sweats, and at length too often an unexpected Exit, and that frequently amidſt People's Sighing, and Talking itſelf.—However, diligently examine the Blood of ſuch Perſons, and it always is found too diſſolved, altho' it is generally florid and ſpecious, and for a long Time preſerves its Serum: Examine it at another Time, and you will find the Craſſamentum livid, and exceeding diſſolved, and ſwimming in a great deal of tawny, turbid, greeniſh, or reddiſh Serum; again, at another Time, it is almoſt black, and ſanious, and not having the leaſt Coheſion.—I have always remarked that this was a very bad Omen in a Peripneumony, and generally a * fatal one.

There alſo at this Time were Numbers labouring under a *Pleuro-peripneumony*, eſpecially the Country-People; who were ſeized with a Pain in the Breaſt or Side, violent Cough, whoſe Breath was hot, interrupted, and very difficult; their Pulſe full, hard, and quick; and their Countenance red and bloated. — Theſe Symptoms required a ſpeedy and large Bleeding, and even a Repetition of it, by which they were preſently very much relieved.—The Blood howe-

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 108, 211.

ver

ver of thoſe People was very thick and viſcid, and in growing cold was covered over with a whitiſh, and as it were a leather-like Pellicle. —Beſides Bleeding, ſubacid, nitrous Diluents, and ſuch Medicines as promoted Expectoration, generally removed the Diſorder in a ſhort Time.

The former Kind of Peripneumony however this Month prevailed moſt here, in which the Urine was generally in the Beginning quite crude, frequently limpid, but now and then of a milky Appearance; at the End however it was ſparing, turbid, and blackiſh. The Tongue was covered over with a Kind of a black Mucus, or very dry and dark red Colour, reſembling the Rind of a Pomegranate; but frequently alſo very ſmooth, livid, and as it were ſhining; but exceeding dry, with ſometimes a black Bubble at the very Tip of the Tongue. —Thoſe Appearances were peſtilential and fatal, eſpecially if ſanious, black, and very fœtid Matter was expectorated.

In very Truth, it is a Thing of no ſmall Moment to make a proper Diſtinction between thoſe two Sorts of Peripneumonies, eſpecially at the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, when a great Oppreſſion at the Breaſt and Difficulty of Breathing, the violent Heat of the Fever, and the Violence of the Cough, accompany each, and ſeem equally to require Bleeding. The for-

mer Kind of Peripneumony however, and that which was more common, ſcarcely admitted of a fourth Part of the Quantity of Blood's being drawn, without a great Loſs of Strength; which the latter not only ſuffered eaſily, and very often indeed abſolutely demanded.—How then is this Diſtinction to be known?

If the Pulſe is very quick, ſlender, and contracted, or low, unequal, and fluttering: If the Breathing is laborious, and attended with frequent Sobbings, rather than with an hot Panting: If the Load upon the Breaſt is greater than the Pain, the Urine is crude, very limpid, and vapid—or profuſe, unequal; or cold little Sweats ſhould break forth:—If a conſiderable Languor, and Tremor of the Hands, ſhould come on, Bleeding is very cautiouſly and ſparingly to be uſed, if indeed a Vein is to be opened at all: Should the Cruor, however, when cold, appear too much diſſolved, and have no firm Coheſion, however florid it may be, immediately hold your Hand, unleſs you have a Mind to cut your Patient's Throat. If you have any Doubt about Bleeding, this is the certain Sign to know whether it is proper or improper; and therefore, in a doubtful Caſe, at the firſt Setting-out, never be too prodigal of the vital Fluid, which indeed is often to be corrected, not to be thrown away.—Nevertheleſs, ſhould the Pulſe be full, quick, tenſe, or beat

beat very hard, and the Fever run very high; if the Breath ſhould be very hot and denſe, the Pain in the Breaſt be very troubleſome, and the Countenance red and ſwoln, Blood is always to be drawn, and that with a full Stream, and largely; nay, if the Difficulty and Pain in Breathing ſhould ſtill be very oppreſſive, this Bleeding is to be twice or thrice repeated, eſpecially if a yellowiſh and very ſizy Cruſt ſhould inhere to the Cruor when drawn.

At this Time a particular Kind of putrid Fever prevailed very much, under which the Sick lingered very often a long Time, and to many it proved certainly fatal: It not uncommonly was protracted to the twentieth Day, nay, ſometimes even to the thirtieth. A ſlight Shivering in the Beginning ſpread itſelf all over the Body; this was ſucceeded by a ſudden and uncertain Heat, and thus alternately: Beſides this, a Laſſitude and wandering Pain moleſted all the Limbs; there always immediately ſucceeded a Pain in the Head, and often a very acute one in the Forehead, Temples, Sinciput, and ſometimes in the very Bottom of the Eyes: In the mean Time the Pulſe was quick, tremulous, and unequal, and alſo not uncommonly evidently intermitting, and intirely interrupted by a little ſtronger Preſſure of the Finger.—The Urine very thin, and like a mere Water, or elſe quite turbid, like that of

* Horſes, but depoſiting no Kind of Sediment.—The Tongue was not very dry, nor did the Patients thirſt much; but the Fauces very foul. —In the mean While a bilious, greeniſh, or dark Vomiting, and that often too a very fœtid one: At the State of the Diſeaſe, a vaſt Anxiety, perpetual Agitations, and an obſtinate Reſtleſſneſs brought on a Delirium and Tremors, with a Subſultus of the Tendons; towards the Cloſe, the Tongue and Lips became tremulous, and very dry and black, and the Teeth alſo black and very foul. A Singultus, Glaſing of the Eyes, cold Sweats, livid Nails, and a Failure of the Pulſe, denounced inſtant Death; altho' ſometimes the Sick lay ſtupid, without Senſe, Motion, or Speech, for ſome whole Days before that they expired, their Hips and their Buttocks in the mean Time being mortified.

In this Manner Numbers yielded to this Fever; however it more frequently raged with greater Severity. —At the very Onſet of the Diſeaſe there came on an Anxiety, and a vaſt Load on the Præcordia, a very violent Pain in the Head and Back, a perpetual Vomiting of greeniſh, black, dreadful Stuff, conſtant Singultus, black Tongue and Teeth; preſently they were ſeized with a Phrenſy and Trembling all

* Ὄυρον ἀνατεταραγμένον οἷον ὑποζυγίου. Aph. 70, Sect. See *Holler* on the Aphor.

over

over the Body, and at length were often oppreſſed with an heavy Drowſineſs, nor ever awoke.—Between the ſixth and ninth Day, in general, Petechiæ appeared, often livid, often alſo very black, which ſometimes of a ſudden vaniſhed, being ſucceeded with a profuſe Sweat or Diarrhœa, with which they were very frequently afflicted. Often Blood dropped from the Noſtrils, and ſometimes guſhed out; by which Means indeed the Delirium was abated, but the Strength very greatly leſſened. — The ſame Thing alſo may be ſaid about the Flux, which oftener happened.—Sooner or later, almoſt always, during the Fever, Nature aimed at a Criſis by a Looſeneſs; but often the Diſeaſe terminated in Death; frequently, however, victorious Nature triumphed. If the Diſcharges were black, very liquid, or ſanious, and very fœtid, I had no Hopes, eſpecially if they were involuntary; nor indeed was a tumid, hard Abdomen, the Flux ſtill continuing, if a Singultus alſo came on, and there was a ſmall Diſcharge of Urine, which I have almoſt always obſerved to be dark-coloured, and ſometimes quite black, a more favourable Omen.

Thus, Reader, you have had the Hiſtory of this Fever, which, whether you term it a *ſcorbutic*, a malignant, or peſtilential, I do not trouble myſelf about; it was indeed very fatal, and

diſcovered not a few Signs of a very great Putreſcence, and alſo of a Contagion.—Of whatever Kind it was, it admitted of a very ſparing if any Drawing of Blood, at leaſt from the larger Vein, without an amazing Loſs of Strength. —I generally excite for the moſt Part, or rather promote, a Vomiting; becauſe, of its own Accord, it almoſt always requires it; and I alſo give a Clyſter, where there is too great a Coſtiveneſs. Afterwards I have recourſe to the milder *Alexipharmacs*, and thoſe auſtere ones, with the Addition of Acids in them; amongſt which I prefer none, as better, or indeed ſafer, than red Wine itſelf, with half the Quantity of Water, in which a little Mace or Cinnamon has been boiled, with a *Seville*-Orange roaſted, and then bruiſed and infuſed in it: This Kind of Liquor is both very grateful and very well adapted to the Diſeaſe. —— If you want any other Things of this Kind, *Tinct. Roſar. Decoct. Luſitan.* with *Aq. Cinnam.* and *Sp. Lavend. C.* or very thin Sack-Whey, may be uſed; nor indeed, to ſuch Perſons as are very deſirous of it, and are very thirſty, do I now and then prohibit the Drinking ſome warm Cyder: I utterly reject all * volatile alcaline Salts, and Spirits, as they are called, nor ever uſe them, but with the *ſaline Draughts*. Thoſe, or ſome ſuch Me-

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 118.

dicines

dicines as thoſe, I preſcribe even home to the State of the Fever; in the mean Time, if the Delirium is violent, I order Cupping, and Scarifying on the Neck and Shoulders, and often, after that, Bliſters to be laid on, eſpecially if the Languor ſhould be very great. Beſides, I direct ſome mild *Eccoprotics* to be given every third or fourth Day, provided there is too great a Coſtiveneſs.—In the very Ἀκμὴ itſelf I do but little, diligently obſerving which Way Nature acts, or what ſhe will admit of.

If the Skin ſhould be very dry, and rough, I order Camphor. with Theriac. or Mithridate, and the volatile ſaline Draughts. or Julep camphorat. with Vinegar, Sp. Lavend. C. and Syrup. Crocin. and this with Succeſs in general, if kindly Sweats come on, and there are florid angry Puſtules.—If this does not ſucceed, another Method is to be attempted, namely, by Stool and Urine; and therefore I preſcribe a little Rhubarb, with Sal. Succin. and Nutmeg, at leaſt every other Day; or elſe Manna Calabrin. Crem. Tart. and Tart. ſolub. —If there is too great a Looſeneſs, I reſtrain it by Degrees, with Tinct. Roſar. Decoct. alb. Confect. Fracaſt. I ſeldom preſcribe ſtronger Opiates, except Theriaca;—my great Care now is to ſupport feeble Nature with recruiting Food and proper Phyſick, and therefore I order Panado, light Broths, Bread, well toaſted, in Wine, Hartſhorn Jellies,

Jellies, Sago, Salop, and other Things of this Kind. — As to Phyſick, I chiefly make uſe of *Tinct. Cort. Alexipharmac*, which I have now for a great Length of Time experienced, and approved of, in the Decline of the putrid Fever; but I always almoſt add to it Elix. Vitrioli.— By the Uſe of this Method indeed, and this Courſe of Medicine, I have known many that were ſnatched out of the very Jaws of Death. — However they continued for a long Time deaf and ſtupid, their Tongue being alſo dyed over with an almoſt indelible Blackneſs.

The whole Quantity of Rain for the Year 1745 was = Dig. Dec. 35.476.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1746.

JANUARY.

New Moon the 10th. Full Moon the 26th.

THE Wind was very unſettled this Month, being often cold, often rainy: In the Beginning of the Month it blew eaſterly; on the 7th and 8th a ſouth-weſterly Wind ſet in; from the 10th to the 16th an eaſterly, or a north-eaſterly; from thence to the 29th a north-weſt or a ſouth-weſt generally raged here; but at the very Concluſion a north-eaſt.

Rain 1. 7. 8. 16. 18. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25.

25. 26. 27. 28. —— Hail 29. —— Snow 30.

Dig. Dec.
= 3.496.

A Storm the 23d at Night, S.W. b W. 4x.—The 25th, all Day, S.W. b W. 4.—The 27th, p. m. S.W. b W. 4x. —A very violent Circius at Night between the 27th and 28th.—A ſevere Froſt, and a very great Hoar-Froſt, the 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 29th, and 31ſt.—A very great Halo about the Moon the 20th in the Evening.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 5, 30.4, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 27, 28.8. } 29.8 $\frac{7}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 31, 70, N.E. 1. } Mean Height 59 $\frac{8}{28}$.
Warmeſt 25, 50. }

The Small-pox were ſtill epidemical, but in general ſufficiently favourable; however it carried off a great many amongſt the Sailors and Soldiers; whether this was owing to their Blood's being more acrimonious and putrid, from their bad Diet, and their Swallowing down large Quantities of burning Spirits; or to the ſcorbutic Contagion, nay, and to other Cauſes, and very often to its being polluted from the Venereal Diſeaſe. This indeed is conſtantly remarkable, that every-epidemic Fever is more fatal amongſt this Kind of People, than it is amongſt the Towns-Men or the Country-People. Swellings of the Fauces, Coughs alſo every-where;

every-where, and ſeveral had the Meaſles and Rheumatiſm.

The putrid, nervous, malignant Fever ſtill raged very much, and deſtroyed ſeveral, and ſeveral lingered on in it for a long Time.

Several Peripneumonies of a very bad Kind, with great Difficulty of Breathing and the greateſt Anxiety, with a Pain in the very Bottom of the Breaſt, and an inceſſant ſmall tickling Cough, often with a very little Expectoration, and often with that which was quite ſanious, were now rife.

Thoſe Fevers, after three or four Days, degenerated into a malignant, *nervous*, or *petechial*, and greatly expended the Patient's Strength. —They ſcarce would bear Bleeding, much leſs * plentiful and repeated.

FEBRUARY.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

A north-eaſterly Wind blew very often during *February*, which rendered the Air very dry and cold, a very ſharp Froſt prevailing; in the mean Time the Barometer kept very high. Sometimes however a ſtormy ſouth-weſterly Wind very greatly ſunk the Mercury, and brought with it much Rain.

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 184—186.

Rain

Rain 7. 8. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 24. 26. 27.——Much Snow 14. 28.——Heavy Hail 18 at Night. Dig. Dec. = 2.680.

A Storm the 18th, at Night, S.W. bW. 4_x.—*A. B.* the 9th, H. 8, N. E. 1.—The 27th, N. E. 2^x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 2, 30.6, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 20, 28.4, S.W.bW.3^x. } 29.7 $\frac{7}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 13, 76, N.N.E. 2. } Mean Height 64.
Warmeſt 26, 52, N.W. 1. }

The Small-pox ſtill very rife, altho' in general of a much milder Kind; however they as yet proved very fatal to the Sailors, Soldiers, and Priſoners. Thoſe who eſcaped were very greatly tormented with Sores and Ulcers, and often with an hectic Fever.

A very violent Cough, obſtinate Aſthma, Quinſeys, and Swellings in the Fauces, afflicted Numbers.—Rheumatiſms, Pleuriſies, and *Pleuro-peripneumonies*, were very common.

A Kind of peripneumonic Fever, which was very peſtilential, ſtill raged, and carried off Numbers: There was always a great Load upon the Breaſt and Præcordia, generally accompanied with a violent Pain in the Head, or, in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, a very great Giddineſs, and ſoon after a Delirium. They expectorated frequently very thin, crude, frothy Matter,

Matter, ſometimes very bilious, and that freely enough; but all this proved of very little if of any Service; ſome alſo that which was filthy, blackiſh, and ſanious. — At the ſame Time there was no great Fever, or Thirſt, nor was the Tongue very dry; it was nevertheleſs frequently ſmeared over with a blackiſh Kind of a Mucus. If, as the State of the Diſeaſe approached, the Urine (which before was tawny-coloured and foul) became of a ſudden thin and limpid, there always immediately ſucceeded a Delirium, and often, ſoon after, a Singultus, and a fatal Convulſion of the Nerves. — This Fever was frequently removed by a *critical Diarrhœa*, notwithſtanding that in other pulmonic Diſorders a Flux (at leaſt too great a one) is to be dreaded. An Eruption alſo of ſmall Ulcers and Puſtules about the Lips, altho' it is indeed very troubleſome, is a favourable Symptom. — Moreover, red Pimples, and fiery, all over the Body, ſucceeding a fœtid Sweat, determine the Diſeaſe, chiefly towards its Decline, with almoſt an intire Deſquamation of the Cuticle *. — Reflecting therefore upon this Judgment I had formed, I ordered ſome Patients to be bliſtered even from Head to Foot; but the Experiment anſwered not Expectation.

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 220.

MARCH.

MARCH.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 26th.

The Beginning of *March* was very dry and cold, the Wind being north-eaſterly, and attended frequently with a ſevere Froſt. From the 12th to the 21ſt the Wind was generally ſouth-eaſterly, and oftentimes there was Rain; ſometimes the Wind was ſouth-weſterly; but towards the End it again blew north-eaſterly.

Rain 6. 7. 14. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 29. 30. 31. —— Snow 8. 10. 11.

Dig. Dec.
= 3.072.

An *A. B.* the 14th, in the Evening and Night, W.N.W. 1. — A very large Halo about the Moon the 15th in the Evening, W. S.W. 1ˣ. — A very great Fog in the Morning, and no Wind.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 3, 30.5, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 23, 28.8, S.S.W. 3. } 29.5. $\frac{27}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 1, 69, N.E. bE. 1. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Warmeſt 18, 48, S.E. bE. 2. }

Small-pox ſcattered up and down: The Meaſles were again very rife, and frequently of a very bad Sort, being dark and livid, and breaking forth with Difficulty; beſides this, they were always attended with a violent Cough, ſometimes

ſometimes a grievous Peripneumony, and ſometimes ſevere Gripings.—Troubleſome Coughs were exceeding common; the Quinſey and Aſthma ſo likewiſe.—Several were ſeized with a Spitting of Blood, and ſuch as were conſumptive, and affected in their Lungs, ſuffered now greatly.

Peripneumonies and Pleuro-peripneumonies, which were very dangerous, now raged everywhere: Some Perſons expectorated nothing at all, or with very great Difficulty; others, very crude, thin Matter, and from which they received no Benefit; there were ſome alſo who expectorated ſanious and very fœtid Matter. Thoſe who coughed up freely concocted, copious Phlegm, a little tinged with Blood, got over the Diſeaſe within a few Days.—The former Symptoms however were always an unfavourable Omen, nor relieved the Breaſt, the Load upon the Præcordia, the Anxiety, or even the Fever.—Such Perſons became delirious almoſt from the Beginning, or elſe were ſeized with a profuſe and weakening Diarrhœa, which immediately intirely ſuppreſſed the Expectoration, the Conſequence of which was always terrible.—A plentiful Diſcharge of Urine however, which was turbid, and threw down a large yellow Sediment, proved a much more propitious Symptom; whereas that which was crude and limpid was very pernicious; nevertheleſs, what was very

red, and ſparingly diſcharged, portended no * Good.—Such as were blooded in the Coming-on of the Diſeaſe, and whoſe Blood was covered over with a tenacious Pellicle, of a pale yet low Colour, were in general ſoon relieved; but, on the contrary, where the Cruor was more diſſolved than it ought to have been, and alſo very florid or livid †, it was otherwiſe. — Several Perſons had large, angry Puſtules, which broke out upon them, chiefly about their Lips, and frequently alſo on their Shoulders, Arms, and Legs, which was almoſt always ſalutary to the Sick.

APRIL.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 24th.

In the Beginning of *April* the Weather was cold and dry, the Wind eaſterly, and on the 4th there was a ſevere Froſt; after the 7th the Wind was changeable, but for the moſt Part either ſouth-eaſterly or north-eaſterly; from the 19th to the 22d we had a rainy ſouth Wind, and very great Fogs at the Cloſe of the Month.

Rain 5. 7. 8. 11. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 24. 26. = 1.960.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 19th, at Night, S. S. E. 4_x.— The 20th, a. m. S. 4, but a violent one at Midnight, S. 4^x.

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 217. † Ditto, Page 186.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 27, 30.2, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 20, 28.9, S. 4. } 29.5 $\frac{28}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 4, 62, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height 48 $\frac{15}{29}$.
Warmeſt 29, 36, W. N. W. 1. }

A great many Small-pox: The Meaſles epidemical: At the Going-off of the Meaſles there very often came on a very violent Cough, and peripneumonic Complaints; not uncommonly alſo a Spitting of Blood; ſometimes too a very profuſe and obſtinate Diarrhœa, which carried off ſeveral Children, and ſometimes even grown Perſons.

Quinſies and Pleuriſies very rife: Many true Peripneumonies and Pleuro-pneumonies, and thoſe indeed frequently fatal, eſpecially when the Quinſey was ſuddenly changed into a pulmonic Diſorder. — There was now alſo up and down an unuſual Kind of Pleuriſy (if it may be ſo called) in which a moſt acute Pain raged between the Shoulder-Blades, which extended itſelf home to the * Sternum, with an Oppreſſion on the Breaſt and Difficulty of Breathing; ſometimes alſo it was exceeding tormenting all thro' the Back-Bone and Hypochondria, ſo that the Patients could ſcarcely cough or breathe, nay, they ſometimes uſed their utmoſt Efforts to ſuppreſs their Cough, upon the Account of the Violence of the Pain; now and then they are deſirous of being lifted up in their Beds, but

* *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 239.

preſently crying out, being uneaſy and altogether impotent, they fall back again; in this Manner did a continual Reſtleſſneſs, terrible Anxiety, and the moſt violent racking Pains, or, to uſe an *Hippocratic* Term, a moſt violent Δυσφορία, oppreſs them. Plagued too with an inceſſant ſhort Cough, they expectorated nothing at all, or elſe frothy and altogether crude Matter; ſometimes a Singultus came on, which was ſhortly after followed by an unequal, cold, fœtid Sweat, and very ſoon by Death. Indeed this was a very acute Fever, and killed within a very few Days: I knew a robuſt young Man ſeized, and carried off on the fourth Day in a Fit of Coughing, by a violent Convulſion of the Nerves. — Is not this the very ſame Diſorder which *Hippocrates* calls Πλευρῖτιν ἐν νώτῳ, or Νωτιάδα*, namely, an Inflammation of the *Diaphragm*, or *Mediaſtinum*. The Term *Paraphrenitis*, uſed by the Moderns to ſignify an Inflammation of the Diaphragm, is never to be met with in *Hippocrates*.

In ſuch Caſes the chief Security is in timely Bleeding; preſently after *Nitre* and *Sperma Ceti*,

* It is thus deſcribed, Lib 2, *de Morb.* Sect. 54, Edit. *Linden.* Ῥῖγος, καὶ πυρετὸς, καὶ βὴξ καὶ Δύσπνοια λαμβάνει—πόνει μάλιστα τὸ Μετάφρενον, καὶ τοὺς βουβῶνας. —— Again, Lib. 3, Sect. 21. Τὸν Νῶτον ὀδυνᾶται, ὡς σπλαγχνῆς καὶ γίνει, καὶ ἀναπνεῖ ἀθρόον — ὀδύναι δὲ ἀξιῖται διὰ τῆς ῥάχιος εἰς τὸ στῆθος, καὶ εἰς τὸν βουβῶνα τίνουσι.

with

with a little *Camphor.* prove ſerviceable: Beſides theſe, *new Oil of Linſeed*, or *Oil of Almonds*, with *Elix. Aſthmatic.* and *Diacodium*, ſeem to be very uſeful after Bleeding, in order to relax the ſmaller Veſſels, which are too much conſtringed, and to alleviate the Pain.—Such pleuritic or peripneumonic Patients, however, as freely expectorate a large Quantity of yellowiſh Matter moderately tinged with Blood, are ſure of a Recovery, and that often within a few Days;—ſcarcely any one of thoſe Perſons ever fails.—Nevertheleſs it is quite the contrary where People cough up crude, thin, frothy, or mere bloody, ſanious, or black Stuff; ſince, thoſe People being harraſſed by an inceſſant Cough, find very little if any Relief, and at length, in leſs than eleven Days, ſink beneath the Diſeaſe, becoming either altogether purulent or conſumptive. Watery Swellings in the Feet, a Feveret towards Night, a dry ſhort Cough, and a Difficulty of Breathing foretel all this, which, after pulmonary Fevers, was indeed at this Time much more frequent than uſual.

Therefore there was another and another Handle for Miſtake now afforded, in the Treatment of thoſe Diſeaſes which were rife at preſent; for ſome, in the very Beginning of the Diſorder, were ſeized with profuſe Sweats, others with a very large, ſerous Diarrhœa.—This you would imagine ſhould give a Turn to the Diſ-

eaſe:—By no Means, however; ſince, the thinner Part of the Blood being exhauſted, the Humours remained more thick, more diſordered, and acrimonious.—I acknowledge indeed that I very lately ſaw two or three *meſenteric* Fevers (to expreſs myſelf in the Manner of *Baglivi*) determined by a Flux of the Bowels; but then there was a Tenſion, Pain, and Load under the *Diaphragm*: Theſe Caſes however were haſtily adjudged to be epidemical, peripneumonic ones, and, in my Cure of one of them, a Surgeon-Apothecary was very greatly amazed at my preſcribing a cathartic Draught, and omitting Bleeding; but this I did very ſucceſsfully.

There is moreover great Caution neceſſary to be uſed in treating a particular Kind of pulmonic Diſorder, which now and then made its Appearance: This came on ſo ſlowly, and was attended with ſo little Pain, at the ſame Time that there was a very great Oppreſſion upon the Spirits, that People ſcarcely complained of any Illneſs, before that it was all over with them; and yet timely Applications, ſuch as frequent Bliſtering, gentle Purges, and mild Emetics; and, beſides theſe, proper Diluents and moderate Detergents, amongſt which muſtard-ſeed Whey claims the chief Place; had eaſily preſerved them.—I ſhall add this by the Bye, that Blood is ſeldom drawn off in this Diſeaſe with any

any Advantage, unleſs it be by Cupping, and in the very Beginning.

M A Y.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

The Weather in the Beginning of this Month was very fair and warm, but afterwards colder, ſome Rain falling. From the 11th to the 18th the Atmoſphere was again calm and warm, the Wind being eaſt, and in the mean Time very great Dews. — From this Time there was frequently Rain to the very End, it blowing ſouth-weſterly from the 26th to the 31ſt.

Rain 4. 5. 7. 12. 17. 19. 20. 21. 25. 27. 29. 30. 31. = 1.760. Dig. Dec.

Lightning without Thunder the 16th and 17th, at Night.—Lightning with Thunder the 19th, p. m. — Violent Thunder and Lightning the 25th, p. m.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 5, 29.9, N.W. b N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 31, 29.0, S.W. 2. } 29.4$\frac{25}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 6, 43, S.E. b E. 2. } Mean Height 30$\frac{24}{29}$.
Warmeſt 15, 19, N.N.E. 1. }

The Small-pox epidemic, and the Meaſles very rife.—Some bilious Fevers, and very dangerous; the Face was ſometimes disfigured, even in Peripneumonies. — Dyſenteries were common, even thoſe which were bloody.—Se-

veral Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies ſtill; now however well-timed Bleeding, and the Expectoration of bloody or yellowiſh Matter, in a ſhort Time removed the Diſorder. There were at this Seaſon violent and very obſtinate Fits of the Gout.—Numbers died conſumptive.

JUNE.

New Moon the 8th. Full Moon the 22d.

In the Beginning of the Month it was very rainy and cold, but from the 8th to the 15th fine Sun-ſhine, the Wind blowing either north-weſterly or north-eaſterly; from that Time to the End of it there was boiſterous, dirty, and cold Weather, a cold ſouth-weſterly raging almoſt conſtantly, which rendered the Atmoſphere very cold and moiſt.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 16. 18. 19. 20. 21. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 30. = 3.070.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 4th and 5th, S.W. 4x. — The 25th, at Night, S.S.W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 11, 29.8, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 4, 28.8, S.W. 4x. } 29 5.

Coldeſt Day 7, 42, S.W. bW. 2. } Mean Height 34 $\frac{5}{23}$.
Warmeſt 15, 26, a Calm. }

The Meaſles ſtill very common, but at preſent much more eminent and turgid than they were in the Beginning of the Spring; nevertheleſs

leſs a very violent Cough, and ſometimes a very ſtrong Peripneumony alſo, accompanied them.

There were alſo a great many Small-pox; thoſe however were generally favourable, notwithſtanding the Meaſles were ſo fatal.—Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies up and down, and ſome Dyſenteries. Ophthalmies and Defluxions on the Eyes were now very common.

JULY.

New Moon the 7th. Full Moon the 21ſt.

This Month was rainy, and one would have thought it to have been rather *December* than *July*. The Wind in general was weſterly, inclining to the South, and often rainy; the Atmoſphere in the mean Time was cloudy and very moiſt.—All Kinds of Fruit were crude and quite inſipid.—Myriads of Snails every-where, but ſcarce one Butterfly.—The Branches and Leaves of all thoſe Trees, which had a Sea-Aſpect, were black, and appeared as burned up.

Rain 1. 2. 5. 6. 9. 10. 14—16. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23—24. 25. 26. 28. 29. 30. = 3.604. Dig. Dec.

Thunder and Lightning the 5th, p. m.—Several Fulgurations the 18th at Night.—A ſlight Storm the 18th at Night, S. S. E. 4.—Hot Days the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th.

Greateſt

Greateſt Height of ☿ 8, 29.9, W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 19, 29.2, S.W. 3x. } 29.5 $\frac{12}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 24, 38, W. bS. 3. } Mean Height 31 $\frac{18}{28}$.
Warmeſt 17, 13, S. 1. }

The Small-pox were now very epidemic, and alſo more fatal, as being frequently confluent, pitted, and black; often crude, watery, and running abroad; ſometimes alſo they occaſioned terrible Ulcers in the Fauces, and a prodigious Flux of acrid Spittle. — The Meaſles ſtill prevailed.

Several Perſons were tormented with Ophthalmies, and very great and ſharp Rheums in the Eyes, and alſo with the Tooth-ach: In each of thoſe, frequent Cathartics were more ſerviceable than Bleeding. — Numbers were afflicted with a violent Defluxion on the Lungs, which threw ſeveral Perſons into a Conſumption. — Several Rheumatiſms and Pleuriſies in the Beginning of the Month, and alſo ſometimes Peripneumonies with Petechiæ.

Not only the Small-pox, but almoſt every other Diſorder, was now of a worſe Kind than during the Spring. — Might not this be owing to the cold and moiſt Weather's ſhutting up the Pores of the Skin, and by that Means checking the Perſpiration, from whence was occaſioned a ſerous Colluvies, and that perhaps the more acrid, as the immoderate Heat of the Sun, during *May*, had torrefied the Bile and the Blood; and

and which moreover raiſed from the Earth that immenſe Quantity of Vapours, which we ſaw, in the Months of *June* and *July*, falling in Rain?

A terrible Kind of Scurvy now raged amongſt the Sailors, eſpecially amongſt thoſe that *Martin*, Admiral of the Weſtern Fleet, returned with, very great Numbers of whom were plagued with foul, livid, ſordid, and very fungous Ulcers. Indeed it was really ſurpriſing, and very rare to ſee, in how ſhort a Time ſpongy Fleſh, of the Fungus Kind, came on upon thoſe Ulcers, altho' they had juſt before been pared off with a Scalpel-Knife, and that too to an amazing Quantity. — Nor is the ſcorbutic Contagion alone merely of itſelf ſo very afflicting to thoſe wretched but truly uſeful People, but it renders them alſo exceeding ſuſceptible of every other Diſorder which is occaſioned by a Corruption of the Humours, ſuch as putrid, malignant, and *petechial* Fevers, the very worſt Kind of Small-pox, bloody Dyſenteries, Hæmorrhages, *&c.*—To thoſe worthy Perſons thoſe Diſeaſes were infinitely more fatal than all the Noiſe and Thunder of the War.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 5th. Full Moon the 19th.

By the Favour of all-gracious Heaven the Sun-ſhine, ſo long wiſhed for, at length returned,

ed, which occaſioned an happy Harveſt, and exceeding good Corn. The Wind in the Beginning was northerly, but after the 11th it veered to the Weſt; however from the 23d it blew again from the North, to the End; frequently a Calm intervened; ſeldom a ſouth-weſt Wind; the Atmoſphere nevertheleſs was frequently cloudy and moiſt: There were alſo very often great Dews.

Rain 8. 14. 15. 16. 18. 24. 25. 26. 30. 31.

Dig. Dec, = 0.846.

Thunder and Lightning the 24th, early in the Morning.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 28, 30.0, N.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 16, 29.5, S.W. 3x. } 29.7 ½.

Coldeſt Day 27, 36, N. 1. } Mean Height 30 $\frac{13}{30}$.
Warmeſt 3, 24, N. 1. }

The Small-pox were as yet epidemic, ſome ſmall, black, malignant, and that now frequently with a prodigious Flux of the Bowels. Very terrible Pains of the Teeth, and Ophthalmies, were ſtill common. Otherwiſe very few Diſorders.

The Graſshoppers at length chirp merrily, the Butterflies at length revive alſo. Vaſt Numbers of Hazle-Nuts.

SEPTEM-

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 4th. Full Moon the 18th.

The Atmoſphere all this Month was very moiſt, and ſometimes cold; in the Beginning the Wind was frequently ſouth-weſterly, often north-weſterly, in the Middle of the Month north-eaſterly, which rendered the Atmoſphere much drier and colder, inſomuch that on the 14th and 21ſt there was Ice.

Rain 2. 4. 5. 7. 9. 10. 12. 15. 16. 18. 19. 22—23. 24. 26. 27. 29. 30 = 3.178. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 5th, p. m. S. W. 4_x. — The 29th, p. m. S.W. b S. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.1, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 29, 29.0, S.W. b S. 4. } —29.6 $\frac{6}{10}$.

Coldeſt Day 21, 54, N. b E. 2. } Mean Height 39 $\frac{2}{10}$.
Warmeſt 9, 33, W. 2. }

The Small-pox ſtill raged: Ophthalmies, and in general thoſe humid, were very rife:— Swellings of the Fauces, Head, and Neck, with a violent Tooth-ach, plagued vaſt Numbers; there were alſo ſeveral Defluxions and Coughs: —Compound miliary Fevers (that is, ſuch where the red Puſtules are mixed with whitiſh Pimples) were very rife about *Totneſs* and in the *ſouthern Parts* of *Devon*.

OCTO-

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 3d. Full Moon the 18th.

A cold *October* followed, a north-eaſterly Wind ſetting-in about the 4th Day, which, excluſive of the 19th Day, continued home to the 23d: Hence the Atmoſphere was dry, but generally cold, ſometimes indeed there was a ſmart Froſt: Towards the End a ſouth-eaſterly Wind prevailed.

Rain 1. 2. 19. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 28.——

Snow and Hail 22. = 2.238. Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 1ſt, p. m. S.W. 4.—The 23d, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. S. W. 4, altho' in the Morning there was a ſharp Froſt, and the Wind N. E. 1.—The 26th, a. m. S. W. 4.—The Wind Circius very violent the 25th, p. m. —Lightning the 23d, at Night.—*A. B.* the 7th, N. N. E. 1.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 6, 30.4, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 24, 28.8, S. S. W. 3. } 29.8 $\frac{10}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 23, 64, N. E. 1. } Mean Height 51 $\frac{12}{28}$.
Warmeſt 1, 42, S. W. 4x. }

The Small-pox were ſtill epidemical, but ſomewhat more mild: Numbers were yet plagued with Ophthalmies; a great many alſo had very acute Pains in the Teeth, Ears, with a Swelling of the Fauces and Glands of the Neck: Very violent

violent Coughs up and down, and not a few Perſons laboured under Peripneumonies and Rheumatiſms.

NOVEMBER.

New Moon the 2d. Full Moon the 17th.

From the very Beginning of the Month to the 18th the Wind was either north-eaſterly or eaſterly, and that very cold; in the mean Time the Atmoſphere was frequently dark, and now and then ſome Rain fell: After the 19th we had ſometimes a turbulent ſoutherly Wind, ſometimes a northerly.

Rain 1. 2. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 18. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 29. 30.——Snow and Hail 19. 22. = 3,306.

Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 20th, at Night, S. 4.—The 21ſt, in the Morning, S. 4_x.—The 22d, in the Evening, N.W. 4. — The 30th, p. m. S. S. E. 4.—A very thick Fog the 8th, and a Calm.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 4, 30.2, E. N. E. 2_x. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 21, 28.6, S. S.W. 3^x. } 29.5 $\frac{26}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 7, 68, E. N. E. 2_x. } Mean Height 58 $\frac{4}{28}$.
Warmeſt 21, 50.

The Small-pox were now generally of a favourable Kind.--Very violent convulſive Coughs every-where among the Children; a great many

alſo, and thoſe very violent, amongſt grown Perſons, with Swellings of the Head, Neck, Fauces, and frequently a violent Tooth-ach. Ophthalmies up and down, as alſo mucous Quinſies. — Several Perſons laboured under obſtinate Fits of the Rheumatiſm and Gout.

A cold and moiſt autumnal Seaſon commonly produces a ſerous Colluvies, which at one Time ruſhes to the Head and Breaſt, at another falls upon the Limbs and Inteſtines, from whence are occaſioned Catarrhs, Coughs, Rheumatiſms, Gout, Diarrhœas, Dyſenteries, which at this Time were ſo common. — If the Summer however was warmer than uſual, and ſucceeded by a ſudden Cold, People who were not upon their Guard ſuffered very ſeverely from thence.

DECEMBER.

New Moon the 1ſt. Full Moon the 16th. New Moon the 31ſt.

It rained frequently this Month, as is uſual, the Atmoſphere however was very heavy and humid: The Wind was always ſouth-weſt, home to the 22d, afterwards ſouth-eaſterly, or a very cold north-eaſterly, Wind to the very End. The Denſity of the Atmoſphere raiſed the Barometer to a great Height.

Rain

Rain 1. 2. 3—5. 7—9. 11. 12. 13. 14—16. 17. 19. 21. 24. 26. 27. Dig. Dec. = 2.780.

A great Storm the 12th, in the Evening, S.W.bW.4ˣ.—*A.B.* 28, H. 7, p. m. E.N.E. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 22, 30.3, N.N.W.1. Leaſt —— 12, 29.0. } Mean Height 29.7 $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{1}$.

Coldeſt Day 31, 76, N.E. b E. 2. Warmeſt 5, 50, S.W. 2. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{13}{31}$.

Peripneumonies up and down: Several Ophthalmies: Coughs, and thoſe very violent, every-where, but thoſe moſtly plagued the Children, who were frequently ſeized with Convulſions: Numbers were tormented with a very obſtinate Gout and Rheumatiſm.

The Small-pox ſtill raged very much, and were now much more fatal, as being of the confluent, crude, livid, watery Kind: Some ſpread abroad greatly, and were quite black.—Nature commonly ſought for Relief either by Expectoration or by Stool.—A plentiful Diſcharge of Urine, with a Sediment in it, was always beneficial.—For this Reaſon I almoſt always give, in the Decline of the Fever, gentle Eccoprotics, with Diuretics: But, in the Increaſe of the Diſeaſe, or rather as it comes on to its State, I order ſuch Medicines as may promote a Concoction of the Humours, of which Kind are *Lap. Contrayerv. Myrrh, Moſch. Mithridat. Theriac.*

riac. Andromach. &c. nor indeed ſhould I paſs over unnoticed the excellent Qualities of Figs and Vetches in the Maturation of the Small-pox, ſo highly eſteemed by the *Arabians*, from whom we have had the firſt Hiſtory of this Diſeaſe.—Nay, I frequently uſe *Coffee* itſelf to this Purpoſe, with great Succeſs.

The whole Quantity of Rain for 1746 was
Dig. Dec.
= 31.990.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1747.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

THIS Year began with a very ſharp Froſt, and a north-eaſterly Wind; after the 5th we had a ſouth-eaſterly Wind, and ſome Rain, preſently after a conſtant ſouth-weſterly Wind, and a melancholy and wet Seaſon: The Atmoſphere was very moiſt, ſcarcely any Sun, and Rain more than enough.

Rain 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 18.

″ ″ ″ ‴ ″ ″ ″
18. 19. 20 — 21. 22. 23. 25. 26. 27. 28. 30.

′ Dig. Dec.
31. —— Snow 5. —— Hail 20. = 4.616.

A Storm the 15th, at Night, S. 4.—A ſlight *A.B.* the 2d, H. 10, p. m. E.N.E. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.2, E.N.E. 3ₓ. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 16, 28.8, S.S.W. 3ˣ. } 29.4.

Coldeſt Day 1, 78.
Warmeſt 30, 50, S.bE. 3. } Mean Height 57.

Several Small-pox: Numbers laboured under a catarrhal Fever:—Innumerable Coughs, and frequently thoſe violent: Rheumatiſms alſo, and violent Tooth-achs, with Tumours of the Head, Neck, and Fauces, were very common.—A very bad convulſive Cough raged among the Children, and carried off Numbers: They very frequently brought up Blood, and had ſometimes an high Fever with it. Such Perſons abſolutely required Bleeding, ſometimes twice or thrice indeed, altho' but two or three Years old; a regular Courſe of Diet is next to be entered upon, and moreover the Ventricle and Inteſtines are to be gently purged; which being done, a Decoction of the *Peruvian* Bark with Colt's-Foot and Balſam of *Tolu*, and the Application of one or two Bliſters, removes the Diſeaſe; however it is abſolutely expedient to free the Reſpiration and Expectoration by a Solution of Gum. Ammoniac. in the Juice of Millepedes and Hyſſop-water. There were

ſeveral

ſeveral nevertheleſs who from hence fell into the Rickets. — The Itch infeſted Numbers, amongſt the lower Kind of People and the Sailors.

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

In the Beginning of the Month the Wind was ſoutherly, and now and then it between Whiles blew north-weſterly: It rained however every Day home to the 15th, and the Atmoſphere was very moiſt; then a dry and very cold north-eaſterly Wind ſet in; but at the Concluſion a violent and rainy ſouth-eaſterly.

Rain 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 25. 26. 27. 28. — Snow 16. 17. = Dig. Dec. 2.288.

A Storm the 5th, p. m. W. S.W. 4.—The 8th, a. m. S. S. W. 4.—The 13th, at Night, S. W. 4_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 23, 30.2, E.N.E.1^x. Leaſt —— 14, 29.0, S.W. 3. } Mean Height 29.6.

Coldeſt Day 18, 73, E.N.E. 2. Warmeſt 4, 50, S.W.bW. 2^x. } Mean Height $58\frac{5}{28}$.

The Small-pox were ſtill rife: Some putrid nervous, ſlow Fevers: Terrible Fits of the Aſthma here and there: Coughs alſo raged greatly: Several Perſons were ſeized either with a Pleuriſy or Peripneumony; ſeveral alſo with

an excruciating Rheumatiſm. The Itch was very common every-where. A Kind of a bilious Colic at this Time tormented a great many Perſons, who were oppreſſed by a very violent Pain in the Stomach and continual Reachings; at one Time they were too laxative, at another exceedingly coſtive; nor was the violent Stricture of the Inteſtines, yielding to the Power of the ſtrongeſt Cathartics, removed before Bleeding and an emollient Fomentation:—An exceeding acute, obſtinate Pain, occaſioned generally by the Induration of the Excrement, which was compacted together at the End of the *Ileum*, and the Beginning of the Colon very often fixed itſelf in the very Bottom of the right Hypochondrium.—Nor was this Pain ſcarcely ever relieved but by a relaxing Fomentation and frequent Clyſters, which ſoftened the Fæces; Care ſhould be taken, however, that the Fomentations are not too warm.

MARCH.

Full Moon the 15th. New Moon the 29th.

The Wind, from the very Beginning of *March* home almoſt to the 23d, was eaſterly, but generally inclining to the North: This rendered the Atmoſphere dry and cold, and often beautiful; afterwards there ſet in a ſouth-weſterly Wind, and at the Cloſe a north-eaſterly.

Rain

Rain 1. 9. 10. 19. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.——
Dig. Dec.
Snow 8. 9.——Hail 10. 20. = 1.700.

A Storm the 26th, at Night, S.W. 4_x.—*A. B.* the 22d, H. 9, p. m. N. b E. 1.—From the 12th to the 18th there were every Day moſt beautiful Clouds of a ſcarlet Colour.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.4, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 20, 28.9, N. b E. 1^x. } 29.7 $\frac{2}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 8, 66, N.N.E. 1^x. } Mean Height 58 $\frac{16}{28}$.
Warmeſt 30, 46, N. 1.

The Small-pox here and there: A filthy Itch every-where: Numbers were oppreſſed very greatly by a violent Aſthma, and ſeveral by a very violent Cough.

Several Perſons died, who were carried off by an *Apoplexy* * or an *Hemiplegy*.—This is what *Cole*, de Apoplexiâ, remarks often happens after the long Continuance of a cold Seaſon, which is indeed confirmed by Experience: May not this be owing to a too great Condenſation of the Blood? Or is it elſe not from the vaſt Weight of the Atmoſphere's compreſſing the whole Frame of the Body, by which Means too large a Quantity of the Blood is driven up into the Brain, the Skull ſuſtaining the Preſſure of the Atmoſphere? At ſuch a Seaſon Perſons

* *Ramazzini* enumerates Apoplexies among the reigning Diſeaſes in a very cold and dry Atmoſphere.——See *Conſtitut. Epidemic*, 1691, Sect. 3.

with a large Head, ſquare-ſet Body, and ſhort Necks, are to take great Care of themſelves: They muſt live ſparingly, uſe mild Purges, and guard againſt the approaching Diſeaſe.

Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies were very common; at this Time the Blood was always exceedingly denſe, and covered over with a tenacious Glue; there was a violent Cough, and nevertheleſs a free Expectoration, and in general moderately tinged with Blood; where however nothing at all was pumped up it was a very bad Sign, nor indeed was it a much better when the Matter brought up was ſmall, knotty, and only frothy. I have experienced in theſe Caſes very advantageous Effects from ſuch Medicines as are compoſed of *Figs*, *Honey*, *Oil*, *Nitre*, and *Sperma Ceti*, as moreover of the liberal Uſe of an emollient Drink, ſuch as as is called the *Pectoral Decoction*, or Whey, in which are infuſed *Dandelion* Roots; which have a very great Power in diſſolving the Lentor of the Blood, eſpecially if there be boiled in it at the ſame Time * Graſs-Roots and a good deal of *Eryngo*. —Should you want any Thing elſe of the ſame

* Even the very Herdſmen themſelves are acquainted with the deterging Power of Graſs; for, by obſerving the Oxen's Dung, they remark, that, upon the Oxen's feeding upon new Graſs, and which, having been a long Time before kept in the Stables, became languid and jaundiced, to void the Obſtructions, and almoſt ſtony Incruſtations in their Dung.

Kind,

Kind, *Ground-Ivy*, *Colt's-Foot*, *Maiden-Hair*, *Elecampane*, *Hyſſop*, *Penny-Royal*, and *the Flowers of the wild Poppy*.—Thoſe indeed are uſeful, and by no Means deſpicable Remedies, and were the native Phyſick of our Sires and Grandſires. At preſent however the petty Fribbles of our Days, and the arrogant Coxcombs, call aloud for the *India* Tea, the Sarſam, Chinam, Ginſeng, and I know not what elſe.—But avaunt, you moſt delicate Gentry, the moſt ſcandalous Progeny of a more iniquitous Age!

APRIL.

Full Moon the 14th. New Moon the 28th.

During this Month likewiſe the Wind was generally eaſterly, one While veering to the South, at another Time to the North; the Atmoſphere in the mean Time was ſufficiently rare: From the 13th however to the 17th the Wind was either ſouth-weſterly or ſoutherly, and very great Fogs.—A Calm the 22d.

Rain 5. 8. 13. 14. 16. 17. 18. 23. 24. 26.

Dig. Dec.
28. = 3.100.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.2, E. 1.
Leaſt ——— 24, 29.2, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height 29.7 $\frac{8}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 11, 55, N. E. b N. 1x.
Warmeſt 31, 36, S. S. E. 1. } Mean Height 43 $\frac{21}{30}$.

There were now few Small-pox: The Pleuriſy and Peripneumony ſtill very rife, from which

which ſome fell into a Vomica of the Lungs, and hence became conſumptive: This indeed happened chiefly to thoſe Perſons who expectorated very little or nothing before the 5th or 7th Day, and then what was muddy, ſweetiſh, or fœtid Matter. Several violent aſthmatic Coughs, and ſeveral Perſons died conſumptive.

A ſlow putrid Fever was now very common, and ſtuck by the Sick a long Time: The Breaſt and Præcordia were greatly oppreſſed from the very Beginning; there was a ſhort little Cough, a Soreneſs in the Fauces, frequent Vomitings, and a Pain in the Head.

M A Y.

Full Moon the 13th. New Moon the 28th.

In the Beginning of the Month the Wind was north-eaſterly, from the 8th to the 20th often north-weſterly, more frequently ſouth-weſterly, then ſouth-eaſterly to the 24th, afterwards north-weſterly again: The Atmoſphere in the Beginning of the Month was very dry.

Rain 6. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 17. 19. 21. 22. 23. 25. 30. 31. = Dig. Dec. 2.108.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 7, 30.1, N.N.E. 1x. Leaſt —— 22, 29.2, S.S.E. 2x. } Mean Height 29.5 $\frac{18}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 1, 42, E.N.E. 1x. Warmeſt 24, 28, S.S.E. 1. } Mean Height 35 $\frac{14}{28}$.

In

In the Beginning of the Month a vaſt Number of Caterpillars, which devoured every Thing, were waſhed away by the Rains and killed. The ſlow, putrid Fever ſtill attacked Numbers: Ophthalmies and ſome Rheumatiſms: Pulmonary Diſeaſes alſo here and there: And Numbers conſumptive.

JUNE.

Full Moon the 11th. New Moon the 26th.

The Barometer was low all *June*, much Rain, moiſt Atmoſphere, the Wind quite fluctuating, in general however it was ſoutherly. From the 17th to the 22d it was north-eaſterly.

Rain 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. 14. 16. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. —— Hail 9. Dig. Dec. = 3.372.

Thunder and Lightning at a Diſtance the 11th at Night.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 21, 29.9, N.N.E. 1x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 25, 29.1, S.W.bW.2. } 29.4 $\frac{21}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 1, 42, N. 1. } Mean Height 32 $\frac{28}{30}$.
Warmeſt 12, 24, S. 1. }

The pulmonary Fever was not now ſo common, but Numbers were plagued with Coughs and the Rheumatiſm. This rainy and unfavourable Seaſon greatly hurted ſuch as were conſumptive.

* See *De Aëre & Morbis Epidemic*, Vol. I, Page 52.

The

The * ſlow, putrid Fever hitherto raged very much, and proved fatal to Numbers. — In the Beginning, there was a Pain in the Sinciput, Occiput, the Back, and preſently the Præcordia; there was moreover alſo a naſty bitter Taſte in the Mouth, a Sickneſs, Vomiting, a very foul Tongue, and at length intirely black, and this moreover frequently attended with a Singultus: At the State of the Diſeaſe, ſuppoſe the ſixth or ſeventh Day, the Patients almoſt always grew delirious, and in a very ſhort Time afterwards they died ſoporoſe: There were ſeldom wanting Tremors and a Convulſion of the Tendons.—The Urine was at one Time thick, ſmall in Quantity, reddiſh, or black; at another, very crude and limpid: There was often a Yellowneſs in the Skin, but much oftener in the Whites of the Eyes.— The Abdomen was ſometimes very much ſwoln, and indurated; in which Caſe a Looſeneſs, whether ſpontaneous or procured by Art, greatly relieved the Sick, ſince this brought off a large Quantity of bilious and ſometimes quite black Matter.—Indeed this happened chiefly to ſuch who had no Emetic given them in the Beginning, which this Fever moſt certainly required. — Beſides, after the

* This Fever ſhould more properly be called the bilious, or meſenteric; for, altho' it generally drags on the Patient a long Time, yet it diſcovers Tokens of a very acrid and abundant Bile.

Vomiting

Vomiting a plentiful, equal Sweat generally broke forth, and a great Itching of the Skin with Puſtules generally came on at the Departure of the Diſeaſe, and that more eſpecially if the Bowels are lax, and ſoon after there is a Depoſition of a large Quantity of turbid, brown Urine. Indeed ſometimes a Sweat removes this Fever, ſometimes a Diarrhœa; to know which of thoſe it requires, I obſerve the following Rules: If the Patient is troubled with an Itching, and as it were a Biting in the Skin, eſpecially if there is an Eruption of red Pimples, I then encounter the Diſorder with moderate *Diaphoretics*; if with Belchings, Flatus, and a Swelling of the Abdomen, with gentle *Cathartics*—*Pulv. Contrayerv. C. Julep. Camphorat.* with *Vinegar* and a little *Theriac. Andromach.* are of great Service in producing a Sweat; and for procuring a Stool *Rhabar. Mann. Sal. Mirab. Glauber. Crem. Tart.* — All aloetic Preparations were pernicious.—In the mean While, whether I uſed Purgatives or Sudorifics, I preſcribed drinking freely ſome diluting demulcent Liquor, to which, for the Sake of promoting a Diſcharge of Urine, I moreover added ſome *Sp. Nitri dulc. Sal. ſuccin. Nitre*, &c. — There was ſcarcely a more certain Sign of Health than a large Diſcharge of muddy, *hypoſtatic* Urine on the eleventh or fourteenth Day.

JULY.

JULY.

Full Moon the 10th. New Moon the 26th.

The Rains ceaſed on the 5th of *July*, and a much more pleaſant Seaſon ſucceeded; the Sun alſo ſhone exceeding warm, the Wind being at firſt north-weſterly, then eaſterly, and bye-and-bye a north-eaſterly Wind intervening, and now and then a Calm: Towards the End a north-eaſterly Wind prevailed.

	′	″	″	′	Dig. Dec.
Rain	1.	2. 3.	5. 16.	28. 29.	= 1.142.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 21, 29.9, E.N.E. 2x. Leaſt ——— 3, 29.2, S.W. 3. } Mean Height 29.6 $\frac{2}{11}$.

Coldeſt Day 4, 34, W.N.W. 2x. Warmeſt 18, 13, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height 24.

Some putrid and ſlow Fevers ſtill: Some Peripneumonies alſo, chiefly of the baſtard Kind: Rheumatiſms here and there, and ſeveral humid Ophthalmies. — From the Time however that the Weather became fair and warm, very few Diſorders appeared, as is generally the Caſe at this Seaſon of the Year, provided only that there be a clear, bright * Sky.

AUGUST.

Full Moon the 9th. New Moon the 24th.

The Station of the Barometer was but a little elevated during this Month, but the Atmoſphere

* *Hippocr.* Aphoriſm. 15, Sect. 3.

was

was very dry and exceeding warm; the Wind was very often eaſterly, frequently north-eaſterly, often north-weſterly, and very ſeldom ſouth-weſterly.

Dig. Dec.
Rain 2. 3. 15. 16. 17. 25. 28. = 0.564.

There were very often exceeding great Dews: Thunder and Lightning at a Diſtance the 25th.

Innumerable Flies, Waſps, and Butterflies of all Kinds; an immenſe Quantity alſo of Caterpillars, and the Graſshoppers now everywhere chirped moſt merrily. All the Rivulets, and almoſt every Spring, were now dried up by the exceſſive Heat.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 30, 29.9, N.N.E.1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 15, 29.2, W.bS.2. } 29.6.

Coldeſt Day 16, 30, N.W.2. }
Warmeſt 23, 12, N.N.E.1. } Mean Height 21 $\frac{15}{31}$.

Very few Diſorders at preſent, nevertheleſs ſeveral Perſons were ſeized with a Diarrhœa, nay, and that frequently a very profuſe one. Numbers were plagued with Ophthalmies, or Defluxions on the Eyes: Several had very large Diſcharges from the Mouth, ſome from the Noſtrils, and more from the *hæmorrhoidal* Veins: The Women had moſt abundant menſtrual Diſcharges:—All this owing to too great a Rarefaction of the Blood.

SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 23d

The Wind during this Month was generally weſterly, veering at one Time to the South, another Time to the North; ſometimes alſo a north-eaſterly Wind intervened. The Atmoſphere was often dry and thin, ſometimes alſo very cloudy. In the Beginning it was warm.

Rain 5. 6. 7. 10. 12. 14. 15. 16. 17. 20. 21. 25. 27. 28. 30. = 2.516. Dig. Dec.

There were frequently prodigious Dews, nay, ſometimes even Hoar-Froſts.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 24, 30.1, N. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 16, 29.0, W. 1x. } 29.5 $\frac{6}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 19, 46, N.N.W. 1x. } Mean Height 38 $\frac{9}{28}$.
Warmeſt 4, 24, a Calm. }

There was a ſlow, putrid Fever up and down, which was now frequently attended with the yellow Jaundice, and a great Loſs of Strength, ſometimes with a Swelling of the Abdomen and Feet. Gripings in the Bowels every-where tormented Numbers, ſeveral alſo were ſeized with a very violent Cholera, but more with a mucous and bilious Dyſentery, and ſometimes a bloody one, not uncommonly attended with a Fever; towards the End there was frequently an Eruption of biting Puſtules over almoſt the whole

whole Body—ſo that almoſt in all Caſes there ſeemed to prevail an acrimonious and bilious Colluvies, which was generally very happily diſcharged by Stool: Indeed at this Time a Laxity of the Bowels was fatal to very few Perſons, altho' it ſometimes continued a long Time, provided there was a proper Dilution, the Acrimony tempered, and then the Saburra of the Inteſtines gently purged off. At other Places however, eſpecially amongſt the People of *Briſtol* and *Bath*, this Dyſentery was much more fatal.

After a very warm Summer there almoſt conſtantly follow Choleras, Dyſenteries, and Fluxes; for, by the long Continuance and intenſe Heat of the Sun, the Blood is torrefied, the * Bile is exalted, and the animal Salts become daily more acrimonious; thus the very Venom of a Viper is much more poiſonous in the violent Heat of Summer than when every Thing becomes torpid from the Coldneſs of the Winter. When however a cold and moiſt Autumn ſucceeds this, the Skin being conſtipated, the acrimonious Humours ruſh away to the interior Parts, and by that Means generate many and various Diſeaſes, among which are thoſe deſcribed above.—Take Care therefore that you do not ſtop up ſuch Paſſages as ſhould have

* Therefore *Hippocrates* calls τὸ θέρος χολοποιὸν. Lib. *de Humorib.* Sect. 8, Edit. *Linden*

carried off the ſuperabundant Colluvies, which ſhould have paſſed thro' the Pores of the Skin; ſince there is moſt undoubtedly a very great Communication between the Skin and the Inteſtines.

What I have ſaid therefore in ſome Meaſure diſcovers the Method to be taken in the Cure of autumnal Diſeaſes; for the Spring Fevers require more Bleeding, but the autumnal are rather relieved by gentle Cathartics. — Indeed the great and long-continued Heat of the Summer not only enervates the Strength of the Fibres, but it alſo too much diſſolves the Contexture of the Blood, renders the Salts more acrimonious, and the animal Oils more rancid; in a Word, it weakens the Veſſels, ſharpens the Humours, and generates a large Quantity of putrid Bile—and accordingly the great Father of Phyſick ſpeaks thus: Τοῦ δὲ Θέρεος — ἡ χολὴ ἀείρεται ἐν τῷ Σώματι; and then adds, ἡ δὲ χολὴ τὴν Θερίην καλέχει τὸ Σῶμα καὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον; and, a little lower down, ἡ δὲ μέλαινα χολὴ τοῦ φθινοπώρου πλείστη τε καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη ἐστίν. Lib. *de Natur. Homin.* Sect. 14, Edit. *Linden.* Indeed, wherever an acrimonious and bilious Colluvies abounds, it will be exceeding proper to diſcharge it, either by a Vomit or a Purge, ſince the chief Situation of this Diſorder is in the Primæ Viæ, the Viſcera of the Abdomen, and the *meſaraic* Veſſels. I confeſs indeed that the whole Maſs of Blood

Blood very often abounds with it; but even in thoſe Circumſtances Bleeding is not ſo much indicated, which may leſſen indeed the too large Quantity of the Blood, but is incapable of correcting its Acrimony; which, as it is ſo by drawing off the vital Powers with the Blood, and not the Acrimony, is hurtful. Wherefore † *Hippocrates* and the ancient Phyſicians, where the Bile, *viz.* the bilious Acrimony, abounded, prohibited Bleeding; nor indeed can I ſee to what good Purpoſe it can ſerve, unleſs where there is a Plethora, or a very violent Inflammation: Truly I have ſeen in this Caſe very ſhameful and incurable Errors, and have more than once been ſorry for them.

OCTOBER.

Full Moon the 7th. New Moon the 22d.

The Barometer ſtood high for almoſt the whole Month of *October*, the Wind being very often north-eaſterly or north-weſterly; however ſometimes the Wind blew ſouth-weſterly or ſouth-eaſterly; the Atmoſphere was much more humid, and generally ſufficiently warm.

Rain 1 — 3. 4. 10. 14. 16. 26. 27. 28. 29. 31. = 1.596. Dig. Dec.

† Lib. *de Humorib.* towards the End.

A ſlight Storm the 4th, S.W. 4_x. — The 31ſt, p. m. S.W. 4_x.—Very great Hoar-Froſts in the Middle of the Month.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 6, 30.3, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 29, 29.5, S.W. b W. 3. } 29.9 $\frac{1}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 20, 54, E.N.E 1. }
Warmeſt 1, 38, W.S.W. 1. } Mean Height 46 $\frac{4}{30}$.

Rheumatiſms here and there: Putrid Fevers common, which were frequently attended towards the Concluſion with a Jaundice. — Defluxions and Tooth-achs moleſted Numbers, as alſo violent Coughs: — Fluxes were ſtill common: Dyſenteries however not ſo rife. — The Small-pox now of a ſudden became epidemic, and thoſe too of a very bad Sort, and often fatal; ſince they were ſmall, and black, or diffuſed with a crude Ichor to the very End; frequently the Petechiæ broke out together with the Small-pox, which is an exceeding bad Sign; ſometimes the Skin itſelf was affected with a Mortification under the watery Puſtules.

NOVEMBER.

Full Moon the 6th. New Moon the 21ſt.

During this Month the Atmoſphere was very denſe and humid, which kept the Barometer high, altho' the Wind was much more rarely eaſterly than it was in the paſt *October*: Indeed we had frquently a north-weſt Wind, but not uncommonly a ſouth-weſt.—At the very Concluſion

cluſion itſelf a violent Tempeſt from the South very greatly diſturbed the Barometer.

Rain 1. 9.—11. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 22. 23. 24. 27. 29. 30. —— Hail 16. = Dig. Dec. 2.078.

A Storm the 16th, at Night. — The 20th, p. m. S.W. 4.—The 29th, p. m. S.S.W. 4^x. —A great *A. B.* the 21ſt, H. 9, p. m. N.W. 1^x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 4, 30.3, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 30, 28.6, S.W. 3. } 29.9.

Coldeſt Day 25, 62, N. bE. 1. } Mean Height 50 $\frac{6}{28}$.
Warmeſt 10, 42, S.W. b W. 2_x. }

The Small-pox were ſtill epidemic, but in general much more favourable; however they were very often attended with a very large Flux of ſalival Matter, even in thoſe of the diſtinct Kind.

A ſerous Diarrhœa ſtill plagued Numbers: Several Catarrhs and Rheumatiſms, and alſo violent Coughs: — Not a few acute pulmonic Diſorders.

DECEMBER.

Full Moon the 5th. New Moon the 20th.

At length the Vapours, which had been a long Time heaping up together, fell, which was attended with a very great Fall of the Barometer. During the Beginning of the Month the Wind was ſouth-eaſterly, then again we had a moſt violent ſouth-weſterly Wind, with the

Interpoſition now and then of a north-weſt.—This rainy and miſerable Weather continued home to the 21ſt; the Wind then gat about to the Eaſt, and, veering about to the North, produced a very ſevere Winter, and a very great Riſe of the Barometer.

Rain 1. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 24. —— Snow 2.

Dig. Dec.
= 6.566.

Vaſt Floods in the Middle of the Month.—The Atmoſphere was exceeding denſe, and by far the moſt humid before the 24th.—Very thick and ſtinking Fogs from the 20th to the 22d.—A Storm the 2d, E.S.E. 4_x.—The 9th, at Night, S.W. 4.—The 10th, S.W. 4.—The 11th, in the Evening and the Night, S.W. 4^x.—The 14th, W.S.W. 4.—A very large Halo about the Moon the 3d.—A very great lucid, fiery, and ſaffron-coloured *A. B.* the 6th, H. 8, N.E. 1^x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 31, 30.5, N.E. 2^x. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 11, 28.4, S.W. 4^x. } 29.4 $\frac{9}{10}$.

Coldeſt Day 31, 73, N.E. 2^x. } Mean Height 56 $\frac{28}{30}$.
Warmeſt 5, 46, a Calm. }

The Small-pox were now more mild, altho' ſtill epidemical; however, even in the diſtinct Kind, there was a very profuſe Diſcharge of Saliva; beſides which there were frequently at the

the Eruption of the Small-pox ſome Spots of a ſcarlet or vivid Colour, which generally diſappeared again in a ſhort Time.

Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies not uncommon, often thoſe of the baſtard Kind: Several Coughs and Catarrhs: Fluxes alſo ſtill very rife: — You might obſerve indeed, in all the Diſeaſes, that there was a ſerous Colluvies ſtill predominant.

The whole Quantity of Rain for the Year 1747 was = 32.246 Dig. Dec.

OF THE

AIR,

AND

EPIDEMIC DISEASES,

For the YEAR 1748.

JANUARY.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 19th.

THE Station of the Barometer was very high this Month, the Wind being generally eaſterly, and inclining in the Beginning to the North: However from the 19th it was commonly ſoutherly, the Atmoſphere being often very denſe, ſometimes cloudy, and always cold.—A very ſevere Froſt upon the Coming-in of the Year.

Rain 5. 8. 9. 11. 14. 15. 17. 21. 23. 26. 27. 28. 30. —— Snow 7. = 1.718.

Dig. Dec.

A ſlight

A ſlight *A. B.* the 22d, H. 9, p. m. N. N. W. 1. —A Storm the 27th, at Night, S. E. b S. 4_x.—A very thick and ſtinking Fog, which continued a long Time, the 31ſt.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 1, 30.5, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 28, 29.3, S. E. b S. 3^x. } 29.9. $\frac{2}{3}$.

Coldeſt Day 2, 74, E. N. E. 2. } Mean Height 62.
Warmeſt 30, 53, S. S. E. 2. }

As is almoſt conſtantly the Caſe, ſo now alſo the north-eaſterly Wind produced Coughs and Pains of the Side, and * thoſe at preſent very violent; thus, Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and moſt violent Coughs, were even now very common: Numbers alſo were moreover plagued with a very violent and ſtubborn Aſthma: The Expectoration in thoſe Diſorders was generally very ſparing, altho' profuſe Defluxions, † Rheums, mucous Quinſies, Hoarſeneſſes, and Swellings of the Fauces, plagued Numbers; occaſioned by the denſe and very cold Air's ſhutting up the Pores of the Skin, from whence there aroſe an Accumulation of a ſerous Colluvies. A great many Rheumatiſms.—The Small-pox were now every-where epidemic, nor indeed were they of ſo mild a Sort.

* See the *Eſſay on Fevers*, Page 171.
† —— *Celſus*, Lib. iv, Cap. 4.

FEBRU-

FEBRUARY.

Full Moon the 3d. New Moon the 17th.

We had now a very cold and alſo a very dry Seaſon, the Wind being very often north-eaſterly: This occaſioned a very ſharp and a very thin Atmoſphere, and but little Rain; ſometimes however there was Snow and Hail: The Barometer generally high.

Rain 21. $\frac{''}{23}$. $\frac{'}{28}$. —— Snow 16. 24. ——

Dig. Dec.

Hail 21. 29. = 0.598.

A ſmart Froſt the 12th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 25th, and 26th.—Very thick ſtinking Fogs the 9th, 10th, and 12th.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 9, 30.3, N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 23, 29.2, S.W. 2. } 29.8 $\frac{17}{28}$.

Coldeſt Day 16, 77, N.E. bE. 2^{x}. } Mean Height 64 $\frac{12}{28}$.
Warmeſt 29, 58, W.N.W. 2. }

The Small-pox were far and near epidemic, and here and there ſmall, black, and fatal; at this Time the Salivation was much leſs than it ought to have been, notwithſtanding that, in the preceding Months, it was too profuſe.—*Catarrhal* Fevers, and alſo very violent Coughs, were very common; ſo were likewiſe violent and very tedious *Paroxyſms* of the Aſthma.—This Seaſon was very fatal to Perſons whoſe Lungs were affected, of whom ſeveral died. A great Number

ber of Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies; frequently the Matter expectorated was very thick and glutinous, ſometimes very thin; neither of theſe were eaſily brought up, altho' the Cough agitated them more than enough; nay, ſometimes, by a Rupture of the Lungs, pure, unmixed Blood was brought up. However viſcid the expectorated Matter was in thoſe peripneumonic Caſes, I have notwithſtanding taken Notice, that the Blood which was drawn at other Times was much more ſizy than now.—After the Pleuriſies there ſometimes remained very obſtinate Pains in the Sides, which were much ſooner overcome by anodyne Plaſters, or Epiſpaſtics, than by Bleeding, however neceſſary this might be in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe. Very violent Tooth-achs and Rheumatiſms plagued Numbers.

MARCH.

Full Moon the 4th. New Moon the 18th.

We had a cold Seaſon during almoſt the whole Month of *March*, abundant Rain, and ſometimes Storm: In the Middle of the Month nevertheleſs there was Ice, Snow, Hail, and a north-eaſterly Wind; the Atmoſphere very dry and cold; but, towards the End, it was warmer, and much more humid.

Rain

Rain 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11. 21. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 31. —— Hail 8. 12. 15. ——
Snow 12. 13. 14. 18. = 4.280.
Dig. Dec.

A Storm the 2d, at Night, W. S.W. 4_x.—The 25th, a. m, S.W. 4.—The 27th, from the very Beginning of the Morning to 10 a. m. S.W. b W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 20, 30.1, N. E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 27, 29.0, S.W. b W. 4. } 29.7.

Coldeſt Day 15, 73, E. N.E. 2^x. } Mean Height $58\frac{22}{29}$.
Warmeſt 29, 50, W. S.W. 2. }

The Small-pox ſtill, but much fewer, and leſs dangerous: Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies common. The Expectoration was now eaſier, and oftentimes the Matter concocted and tinged with ſome Blood; frequently, nevertheleſs, it was very thin and acrimonious. Innumerable Coughs, and generally violent ones, ſo that, to ſuch Perſons as were affected in their Lungs, this Seaſon was very pernicious, and not uncommonly fatal: Very terrible Paroxyſms of the Aſthma:—Several Rheumatiſms:—Not a few were ſeized with the Apoplexy and Palſy, which frequently happens in very * cold Seaſons: The great *Hippocrates* has alſo remarked, that Paraplegies were epidemic during an hard

* See what I have ſaid above, in the Month of *March*, 1747.

Winter,

Winter *. Lib. 1, Epidem. Conſtit. 3: Which *Cole* alſo has mentioned in his Book of the Apoplexy.

APRIL.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 16th.

To the 19th of *April* the Atmoſphere was very cold, the Wind generally blowing between the Eaſt and the North: Sometimes Ice, ſometimes Snow: After the 20th a ſouth-weſterly Wind prevailed, and the Barometer fell.

Rain 1. 7. 10. 12. 17. 19. 20. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. —— Snow 1. 11. 15. = 3.080. Dig. Dec.

Not an inconſiderable Froſt the 18th.—Very great Hoar-Froſts frequently this Month: The Snow upon the Hills remained home to the 24th.—A ſlight Storm the 11th, at Night, E. b S. 4x.—An exceeding great, yellowiſh, and vivid Halo about the Moon the 22d, H. 10, S.W. 2.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 9, 30.2, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 28, 29.0, S.W. 3. } 29.5 $\frac{27}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 3, 64, E. b N. 1. } Mean Height 50 $\frac{13}{30}$.
Warmeſt 26, 40, S.W. b S. 2. }

* It is thus deſcribed: Χειμὼν Βόρειος, ἀυχμοίς, ψυχρὰ πνεύματα, μεγάλαι χιόνες, περὶ δὲ ἰσημερίην χειμῶνες μέγιστοι — παραπληγίαι πολλοῖσιν ἐγίνοντο, καὶ τίνες αὐτέων ἔθνησκον διὰ ταχέων.

Very

Very few Small-pox at preſent, but acute Diſorders of the Breaſt common; very large Expectoration however now eaſily came on, with great Relief to the Patient: Humid Coughs innumerable, and oftentimes violent: Several conſumptive Perſons died, being quite worn out by the Impetuoſity of the Cough, a Diarrhœa, or profuſe Sweats: Some putrid and intermitting Fevers, but moſtly in the Country. Numbers were tormented with a tedious and exceedingly painful Rheumatiſm; nor were thoſe Perſons relieved without a great Loſs of Blood, which indeed was very ſizy;—nay, it was no unuſual Thing for Bleeding itſelf, altho' three or four Times repeated, to prove ineffectual; nor did the Violence of the Pains yield to any Thing but *Deobſtruents*, *Diaphoretics*, *Purgatives*, and *Anodynes*, and ſometimes they were at laſt put to Flight only by the Uſe of the Cold-Bath.

By the Bye I ſhall however here remark, that, when a Rheumatiſm depends on an acrid and ſerous Colluvies, plentiful Bleeding rather does Hurt than Good; and this very Thing * *Sydenham* himſelf takes Notice of; for certainly in this Caſe ſuch Medicines as promote Sweats in a kindly Manner, which ſweeten the acrimonious Humours, and properly purge them off, with the Interpoſition now and then of the papaverous Mitigators of Pain, produce much

* Epiſtol. 1, Reſponſoria ad Doctorem *Brady*.

happier

happier Effects.—Indeed I have myſelf uſed the following Medicines for ſeveral Years very ſucceſsfully.

Every third or fourth Night I preſcribed ſome Grains of Calomel, with *Pilul. Matthæi* or *ſaponaceous* Medicines; but, the next Morning, ſome milder *Cathartics*, and at Night I quiet every Thing with *Anodynes*.—In ſome Caſes, in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, I give a Puke: In the intermediate Days I adviſe the following Medicines, or ſome like them:

℞ Pulp. Prunor. dulc. Æthiop. Mineral. āā ʒvi. Gum. Guiac. ʒii. Cremor. Tart. Nuc. Myriſtic. Pulv. āā ʒiii. Syrup. Croci, q. ſ. m. f. Elect.

of which the Quantity of a Nutmeg, or an Hazle-Nut, is to be taken twice a Day at leaſt, with a large Draught of Aq. Calcis, in which are infuſed the Raſpings of *Guiacum* and *Saſſafras*; to which I moreover add ſomething of *Aq. Abſinth. C.* with *Elix. Paregoric.* and *Eſſent. Antimon* āā ʒſs, or ʒi.—(I would have the Aq. Calcis prepared from Oyſter or Cockle Shells well calcined;) for I reckon this to be ſweeter, and alſo more efficacious.—In the mean Time, as to Diet, I uſe that which is light and eaſy; but, as to Drink, I preſcribe very thin Whey, in which are infuſed Muſtard-ſeed and Saſſafras, in boiling Water; and afterwards the *Pyrmont*, *Spaw*,

Spaw, or *Scarborough* Waters.—To ſuch Parts where the Pains continue very obſtinately, I apply proper Fomentations, and then bye-and-bye Bliſters.—Why do I, however, take ſo much Pains about thoſe Things, when every three-halfpenny Quack * in pompous Style puffs off to the Populace his *infallible Anti-Rheumatics?*

M A Y.

Full Moon the 2d. New Moon the 16th. Full Moon the 31ſt.

Both in the Beginning and at the Cloſe of this Month there fell a large Quantity of Rain. The Wind was ſoutherly, and the Atmoſphere very denſe; in the Middle of the Month, however, it was very thin; indeed thro' the Whole of it the Weather was ſufficiently mild: Sometimes there were exceeding great Dews.

Rain 2. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 22. 25. 26. 28. 29. 31. = 2.250.

Dig. Dec.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 14, 30.2, N. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt —— 2, 29.2, S.S.W. 2. } 29.6 2/3.

Coldeſt Day 8, 44, W.N.W. 2. } Mean Height 35 5/10.
Warmeſt 20, 28, N. 1x. }

The Small-pox up and down: Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies common: Rheumatiſms, at-

* Quorum Stultitia Quæſtus Impudentiæ eſt. *Phædr.* Lib i, Pag. 14.

tended

tended with a ſlight Fever; but very violent Pains tormented Numbers: Thoſe, not only in the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe, required more plentiful Bleeding; but, beſides this, afterwards, the copious Uſe of *Diluents*, *antiphlogiſtic Cathartics*, and *copious Anodynes*; amongſt which the Elix. Paregoric. is the moſt commodious; becauſe this at the ſame Time excites ſalutiferous Sweats, and quiets the Pain, being given in very thin Whey: This Whey is moreover very uſeful as a common Drink; and, being long drank, and freely, of itſelf at length removes the Diſorder, eſpecially if you add ſome Nitre to it. — Indeed ſeaſonable and repeated Bleeding is equally ſalutary in an hot Rheumatiſm, to younger and robuſt Perſons, as in a Pleuriſy itſelf.

Putrid Fevers up and down, but an Intermittent ſcarcely to be ſeen: Several Coughs, and very acrid Defluxions, with Swellings of the Fauces, Lips, Eyes, *&c.*; nay, ſo very acrimonious a Humour flowed from thoſe Parts, that it not only vellicated, but even bliſtered the Noſtrils, and, falling from thence upon the Lungs, excited a moſt violent Cough, and eroded the very Membrane of the *Trachea*: Hence many became conſumptive, and joined Numbers of thoſe who had died before them.

JUNE.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 29th.

In the Beginning of *June* the Atmoſphere was very denſe, cold, and moiſt; however, after the 17th, the Weather was very warm and mild.

Rain 1. 2. 4—6. 8. 10. 12. 14. 15. 29.

Dig. Dec.
= 1.102.

Hotteſt Days 20. 21. 22. 26. 27.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 17, 29.9, N. N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 29, 29.3, S. b E. 2. } 29.6 $\frac{26}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 4, 40, W. N.W. 2. }
Warmeſt 27, 15, S. b E. 2ˣ. } Mean Height 28 $\frac{20}{29}$.

The Small-pox here and there: Some putrid and ſlow Fevers: A Conſumption of the Lungs was every-where common, and ſeveral Perſons died of it. An hoarſe Voice, a ſhrill Cough, greeniſh, muddy, purulent, ſtinking Matter expectorated, a Pain in the Back and Weakneſs, profuſe Sweats, and Looſeneſs, ſucceeding one another by Turns, attended with a Swelling of the Legs and Feet, with a diſagreeable Wheeſing in the Breaſt, and a Difficulty of Breathing, were the certain Preſages of impending Death; ſometimes accompanied with the Rupture of a Vomica in the Lungs.

Healthy, Country Air, Riding out every Day, and a well-regulated Milk-Diet, and mild, demulcent

mulcent Liquors; ſuch as an *Almond Emulſion*, with a Decoction of preſerved Eryngo-Root, and ſome other Things of this Kind; appeared to be much more ſerviceable to thoſe conſumptive Perſons than a laboured Hodge-Podge of Medicine, which always offends a weak Stomach; but now and then the Violence of the Cough was to be reſtrained by Opiates, and, if the Flux was too profuſe, it was to be checked; as were alſo the too great Sweats: Take Care, however, at all Times, according to the Admonition of the * divine Old Man, not to do Hurt, if you can't do Good.

JULY.

New Moon the 14th. Full Moon the 28th.

The Weather in the Beginning of *July* was dry and warm, afterwards changeable, and much colder; frequent Rains, the Wind fluctuating, but moſt frequently South; this produced a moiſt and denſe Atmoſphere: Towards the End there was Sun-ſhine and great Heat, and a ſoft north-weſterly Wind.

Rain 1. 4. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13—15. 19. 23. 24. 25. 31. = 4.134. Dig. Dec.

Very violent Thunder and Lightning, with

* *Hippocrat.* Epidem. Lib. i, Conſtitut: 2; at the End.

prodigious Rains, the 23d, 24th, and 31ſt.—A Storm the 24th, p. m. S.W. 4.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 28, 29.9, N.W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 24, 29.0. } 29.4 $\frac{28}{31}$.

Coldeſt Day 25, 38, W S.W. 3ˣ. } Mean Height 29 $\frac{16}{31}$.
Warmeſt 30, 16, N.W. 1. }

The Small-pox up and down; in general, however, they were ſufficiently mild; ſome, nevertheleſs, were attended with Boils, Carbuncles, and Ulcers: Some putrid Fevers: The bilious Colic common.

AUGUST.

New Moon the 13th. Full Moon the 27th.

The Harveſt was not a little ſcorched up this Month by the Heat of the Dog-Star; however now and then there were very great Dews, but in the Middle of *Auguſt* Rain enough; hence the Atmoſphere became very denſe and humid. From the 4th to the 14th the Wind was eaſterly, and then, quite home to the End, changeable.

Rain 2. 4. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18—20. 31.

Dig. Dec.
= 1.256.

A great deal of Lightning the 12th.—A violent Storm the 15th, E. S. E. 4.—Terrible Thunder and Lightning the 31ſt, in the Weſt.—A very great *A. B.* the 28th, H. S, p. m. E. N.

E.N.E 2.—A great many ſhining, vivid Beams from the very Horizon, at almoſt right Angles, darted, as it were, thro' a very lucid Rainbow, in the Manner of an Arrow out of a Bow.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 7, 30.0, E. 2. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 15, 29.2. } 29.6 $\frac{20}{27}$.

Coldeſt Day 19, 36, W.N.W. 1ˢᵗ. } Mean Height 28 $\frac{2}{27}$.
Warmeſt 5, 20, E. b S. 2. }

The Small-pox here and there, but very little fatal; however, upon their Drying-up, there generally broke out ſeveral Boils, which were very painful, and at length ſuppurated: Choleras and Dyſenteries common: Some Ophthalmies and Swellings of the Fauces.

Pleuro-peripneumonies raged up and down among the Country-People, owing to their uſing cold Liquors, and being expoſed to the cold Air, when they were in a profuſe Sweat; both of which were indeed very grateful, but highly dangerous; ſo that we ſhould always obey the Dictates of Reaſon, whilſt we indulge ourſelves in any of our natural Gratifications.

SEPTEMBER.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

This Month was very dry and warm, the Atmoſphere nevertheleſs was generally very denſe; the Wind variable and mild; in the Beginning it was north-eaſterly, and the Sun fer-

vent, but towards the End of the Month ſouth-weſt: Frequently there fell very great Dews.

Rain 7. 11. 12. 13. 16. 19. 20. 21. 24.

Dig. Dec.
27—29. = 0.914.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 3, 30.1, E.N.E. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 8, 29.2, E.S.E. 2x. } 29.7 $\frac{23}{29}$.

Coldeſt Day 31, 44, S.W. 3. } Mean Height 34.
Warmeſt 1, 28, W.N.W. 1. }

The Small-pox ſtill, and in general favourable; nevertheleſs they were ſtill attended with ulcerous Puſtules and Boils at the Concluſion of the Diſeaſe: Frequently alſo there came on Ophthalmies, and excruciating Pains in the Limbs, unleſs the Patients were early and well purged. — Diarrhœas and Dyſenteries affected great Numbers; nevertheleſs a bloody Flux was rare, notwithſtanding it was ſometimes fatal, a Singultus, and a perpetual Deſire of going to Stool, ſtealing on upon them; for the Relief of which nothing anſwered ſo well as my * anodyne Clyſter, which very often moſt happily ſtops a profuſe Diarrhœa, when all Things elſe have been ineffectual.

* See before, in the Month of *April*, 1743.

OCTOBER.

OCTOBER.

New Moon the 11th. Full Moon the 25th.

The dry Weather continued, and the Barometer ſtood high home to the 10th of *October*, ſo that in the Beginning of the Month all the Wells and Springs were quite dried up; afterwards, however, it was ſhowery, and much colder: A north-eaſt Wind prevailed until the 18th, but from that Time a ſouth-weſt.

Rain 10. 11. 12. 13—16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 24. 25—26. 27. 28. 29. 30. —— Hail 10. —— Snow 11.

Dig. Dec. = 3.696.

Ice the 3d, 12th, and 13th.—Thunder and Lightning the 29th, at Night.—A Storm the 30th at Night, and alſo in the Morning of the 31ſt, S.W. b W. 4.—Exceeding great Hoar-Froſts in the Beginning of the Month.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 2, 30.3, N.E. 1. Leaſt —— 22, 28.7, S.E. b S. 3. } Mean Height 29.6 $\frac{2}{30}$.

Coldeſt Day 12, 61, N. 1x. Warmeſt 5, 34, N. b W. 1. } Mean Height 48 $\frac{6}{30}$.

A great many Small-pox here; in ſome Places they were epidemical: The Colic exceeding common, and at preſent chiefly owing to the Drinking of new Cyder: Pleuro-peripneumonies up and down, eſpecially about the Middle of

the Month, however the Blood which was drawn was not very ſizy. — Pains in the Teeth, Defluxions, very violent Coughs, in great Numbers, and amongſt Children the Hooping-Cough raged :—Moreover, a ſlight Kind of a catarrhal Fever, with a great Oppreſſion of the Breaſt, a moiſt, troubleſome Cough, Pain in the Ventricle, and rheumatic Tortures, was very common ; however, upon the Coming-on of a Flux, and a little Griping, it in a ſhort Time vaniſhed.

Catarrhal Fevers ſeem not only to be owing to an obſtructed Perſpiration, but alſo to the cold Vapours of the Atmoſphere inſinuating themſelves by the various Paſſages of the Body; and therefore they chiefly attack People in moiſt and cold Seaſons : It is moreover my Opinion, that there is alſo a certain * aerial and acrimonious Salt in this Vapour, which in ſome Manner thins the Blood, vellicates the Ramifications of the Nerves, and diſorders the whole Maſs of Humours ; for otherwiſe it is no eaſy Matter to ſay from whence ſo ſudden a Commotion often happens, to Perſons expoſed to the cold and damp Air ; whence ſuch an immenſe Defluxion of Humour thro' the Noſtrils, Eyes, and Fauces, ſo very acrimonious indeed as frequently to erode

* See the Preface to Vol I, *De Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis.*

the

the very Skin itſelf, and to excite both violent Coughs and continual Sneezings; nor was this the Caſe of a few Perſons only, but the Diſeaſe was at once, and at the ſame Time, propagated on all Sides, amongſt innumerable People. To me therefore it ſeems probable, that the greater the Quantity of this aerial Salt is, which is diſperſed thro' the Atmoſphere, ſo the Catarrh, which rages, is ſo much the more acrimonious; ſince, even in ſome ſlight catarrhal Fevers, the Defluxion is much more favourable than in others; in general indeed it is moſt acrimonious in rainy, ſnowy, and cold Seaſons.

If however this acrimonious and ſerous Colluvies is generated by thoſe Cauſes, it is much better diſcuſſed by Sweats, and mild Cathartics, than by profuſe Bleeding, which is ſcarcely ever requiſite, unleſs perhaps in the very Beginning of the Diſeaſe, and where the Fever was highly inflammatory.

NOVEMBER.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

Very little Rain this Month, and the Station of the Barometer very high, eſpecially in the Middle of the Month: The Wind was very frequently eaſterly, generally veering to the North; the Atmoſphere was for the moſt Part very denſe, ſometimes exceeding rare and cold, frequently

frequently very great Hoar-Frosts, and not uncommonly Ice.

Rain 1. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 22. 24. 25. 29. Dig. Dec. 30. —— Snow 21. = 0.906.

Greatest Height of ☿ 14, 30.6, N.E. b E. 1. } Mean Height
Least —— 2, 29.3, S.W. 2. } 30.0 $\frac{5}{10}$.

Coldest Day 21, 68, N.E. 1ˣ. a most severe Frost. } Mean
Warmest 2, 42. } 54.

The Small-pox almost every-where, nevertheless sufficiently favourable, being in general distinct: Peripneumonies and Pleurisies up and down: Coughs, Κορύζαι, and slight Anginas, common: Some slow and putrid Fevers: Very many Colics and Rheumatisms.

DECEMBER.

New Moon the 9th. Full Moon the 23d.

A most melancholy Season now came on; constant Rain, and almost a perpetual south-westerly Wind, and that now and then very stormy: Hence the Atmosphere became exceedingly moist. Towards the End of the Month there were great Floods every-where. —Not the very least Frost all *December*, and the Sun very rarely.

Rain 1. 2—4. 6. 8. 9. 10—14. 15. 16. 17. 18.

18. 19. 20 — 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 30.

Dig. Dec.
31. = 6.746.

A Storm the 1ſt, at Night, W. S. W. 4_x. — The 14th, at Night, W. S. W. 4. — A very violent one the 15th, all Night, S. W. 4^x, which laſted alſo until Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 16th, and ſunk the Mercury in the Barometer exceedingly, namely, to 28.1. — The 16th, H. 10, a. m. S. W. b S. 4^x. — The 23d, at Night, S. S. W. 4. — The 24th, in the Morning, S. W. 4_x. — The 25th, S. W. 4. — A rainy Wind all the Night from the 8th to the 13th; however this did not produce any conſiderable Fall in the Barometer. — A very bright Lunar Iris the 15th, H. 10, p. m. W. S. W. 3^x. — Thunder and Lightning the 16th, in the Morning. — A great *A. B.* the 4th, H. 8, p. m. N. W. 2_x.

Greateſt Height of ☿ 7, 30.2, W. N. W. 1. } Mean Height
Leaſt ——— 16, 28.1. } 29.4

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The Small-pox ſtill here and there, but generally mild; nevertheleſs, in the diſtinct Kind, if they were ſomewhat thicker, the Patients had a very large Expectoration, and a very great Diſcharge of thick, muddy Urine, which was always an happy Omen. A great Number of Colics, ſeveral of which were owing to the Drinking

Drinking new-made Cyder; not a few indeed were tormented with both a violent Colic and a terrible Pain in the Limbs, from whence oftentimes a Palsy in the Arms, and a general Debility in all the Members of the Body, which dragged on those miserable Persons for * a long Time.

The whole Quantity of Rain, for the Year 1748, = Dig. Dec. 30.680.

* Concerning those Complaints, and the Method of Cure, consult my little Treatise *de Morbo Colico*, at the End of the first Volume *de Aëre & Morbis Epidemicis*.

FINIS.

THE

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Note, That the Roman numerical Letters refer to the Pages of the Preface, and the Figures to thoſe in the Body of the Work.

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ERRATA.

ERRATA.

FOR *Squinzies*,—Preface, Page xviii, and in the Body of the Work, Pages 14, 17, 19—read *Quinſies*.

For *Spitting*,—Pages 66, 75, 145, 146, 188—read *Expectoration*.

Page 23, Line 9, read—*in three or four Places*.
—— 25, —— 15, read—*involuntarily*.
—— 56, —— 18, read—*often*.
—— 60, —— 20, read—*ſeemed* very denſe.
—— 65, —— 7, blot out—*of their ancles*.
—— 76, —— 14, read—*ſeveral Days and Nights*.
—— 80, —— 17, read—*overcome, ſmall Ulcers*.
—— 92, —— 2, read—*this* ſcorbutic Plague.
—— 107, —— penultimâ, read—*to produce*.
—— 223, —— antepenultimâ, read—disfigured *with Bile*.
—— 238, —— 7, read—*nor did*.
—— Ibid. —— 14 and 15, read—*the Beginning of the Colon was often felt, at the Bottom of the right Hypochondrium*.
—— 239, —— 21, read—*or is it not ſure*.
—— 268, —— 15, read—Dog-*Days*.
—— 274, —— 12, read—Coughs, *Catarrhs*.

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